

THE *Gal 6 Pl.*
WORKS

OF

Dr. Jonathan Swift,

Dean of St. PATRICK's, Dublin.

VOLUME XVIII.

With an ACCURATE and COPIOUS INDEX
to the whole EIGHTEEN VOLUMES.

L O N D O N,

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19



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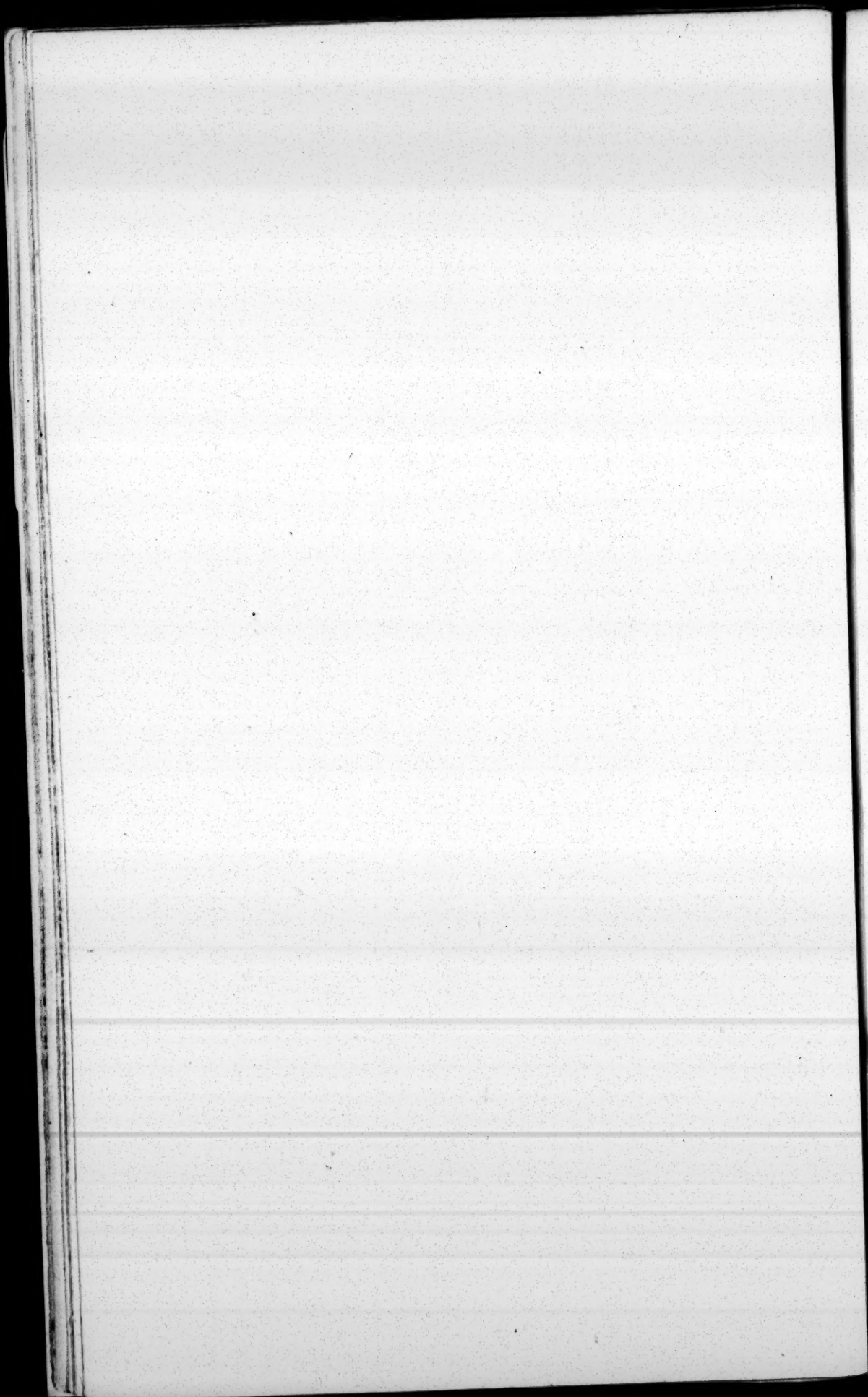
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P O E M S
ON
SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

VOL. XVIII.

B

T O S T E L L A,

On her BIRTH-DAY*,

Written A. D. 1721-2.

WHILE, STELLA, to your lasting praise
 The Muse her annu'al tribute pays;
 While I assign myself a task
 Which you expect, but scorn to ask;
 If I perform this task with pain,
 Let me of partial Fate complain;
 You ev'ry year the debt enlarge,
 I grow less equal to the charge:
 In you, each virtue brighter shines,
 But my poetic vein declines;
 My harp will soon in vain be strung,
 And all your virtues left unsung:
 For, none among the upstart race
 Of Poets dare assume my place;
 Your worth will be to them unknown,
 They must have STELLA's of their own;
 And thus, my stock of wit decay'd;
 I dying leave the debt unpaid,
 Unless ———, as my heir,
 Will answer for the whole arrear.

* Never printed before.

Dr.

Dr. PARNELL to Dr. SWIFT.

ON HIS

BIRTH-DAY, Nov. 30, MDCCXIII.

URG'D by the warmth of Friendship's sacred
flame,

But more by all the glories of thy fame ;
By all those offsprings of thy learned mind,
In judgment solid, as in wit refin'd,
Resolv'd I sing ; Tho' lab'ring up the way
To reach my theme, O *Swift*, accept my lay.

Rapt by the force of thought, and rais'd above,
Thro' Contemplation's airy fields I rove ;
Where pow'rful Fancy purifies my eye,
And lights the beauties of a brighter sky ;
Fresh paints the meadows, bids green shades ascend,
Clear rivers wind, and op'ning plains extend ;
Then fills it's landscape thro' the vary'd parts
With Virtues, Graces, Sciences, and Arts :
Superior Forms, of more than mortal air,
More large than mortals, more serenely fair.
Of these two Chiefs, the guardians of thy name,
Conspire to raise thee to the point of fame.
Ye Future Times, I heard the silver sound !
I saw the Graces form a circle round !
Each, where she fix'd, attentive seem'd to root,
And all, but Eloquence herself, was mute.

High o'er the rest I see the Goddess rise,
 Loose to the breeze her upper garment flies :
 By turns, within her eyes the Passions burn,
 And softer Passions languish in their turn :
 Upon her tongue Persuasion, or Command ;
 And decent Action dwells upon her hand.

From out her breast ('twas there the treasure lay)
 She drew thy labours to the blaze of day.
 Then gaz'd, and read the charms she could inspire,
 And taught the list'ning audience to admire,
 How strong thy flight, how large thy grasp of
 thought,

How just thy schemes, how regularly wrought ;
 How sure you wound when Ironies deride,
 Which must be seen, and feign to turn aside.
 'Twas thus exploring she rejoic'd to see
 Her brightest features drawn so near by thee :
 Then here, she cries, let future ages dwell,
 And learn to copy where they can't excel.

She spake. Applause attended on the close :
 Then Poesy, her sister-art, arose ;
 Her fairer sister, born in deeper ease,
 Not made so much for bus'ness, more to please.
 Upon her cheek fits Beauty, ever young ;
 The Soul of Music warbles on her tongue ;
 Bright in her eyes a pleasing Ardour glows,
 And from her heart the sweetest Temper flows :
 A laurel-wreath adorns her curls of hair,
 And binds their order to the dancing air :
 She shakes the colours of her radiant wing,
 And, from the Spheres, she takes a pitch to sing.

Thrice

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 5

Thrice happy Genius his, whose Works have
hit

The lucky point of bus'ness and of wit.

They seem like show'rs, which *April* months pre-
pare

To call their flow'ry glories up to air :

The drops, descending, take the painted bow,
And dress with sunshine, while for good they flow.

To me retiring oft, he finds relief

In slowly-wasting care, and biting grief :

From me retreating oft, he gives to view

What eases care and grief in others too.

Ye fondly grave, be wise enough to know,

“ Life ne'er unbent were but a life of woe.”

Some full in stretch for greatness, some for gain,

On his own rack each puts himself to pain.

I'll gently steal you from your toils away,

Where balmy winds with scents ambrosial play ;

Where, on the banks as crystal rivers flow,

They teach immortal amaranths to grow :

Then, from the mild indulgence of the scene,

Restore your tempers strong for toils again.

She ceas'd : Soft music trembled in the wind,

And sweet delight diffus'd thro' ev'ry mind :

The little Smiles, which still the Goddess grace,

Sportive arose, and ran from face to face.

But chief (and in that place the Virtues bless)

A gentle band their eager joys express :

Here Friendship asks, and Love of Merit longs

To hear the Goddesses renew their songs ;

Here great Benevolence to Man is pleas'd ;
These own their *Swift*, and grateful hear him
 prais'd.

You gentle band, you well may bear your part,
You reign Superior Graces in his heart.

O SWIFT ! if fame be life (as well we know
That Bards and Heroes have esteem'd it so),
Thou canst not wholly die ; thy works will shine
To future times, and Life in Fame be thine.

TO

TO LORD HARLEY, since Earl of
OXFORD, on his MARRIAGE.

Written in the Year 1713.

AMONG the numbers who employ
Their tongues and pens to give you joy,
Dear *Harley*, gen'rous Youth, admit
What friendship dictates more than wit.

Forgive me, when I fondly thought
(By frequent observations taught)
A spirit so inform'd as yours
Could never prosper in amours.
The God of Wit, and Light, and Arts,
With all acquir'd and nat'ral parts,
Whose harp could savage beasts enchant,
Was an unfortunate gallant.
Had *Bacchus* after *Daphne* reel'd,
The Nymph had soon been brought to yield:
Or, had Embroider'd *Mars* pursu'd,
The Nymph would ne'er have been a prude.
Ten thousand footsteps, full in view,
Mark out the way where *Daphne* flew.
For such is all the sex's flight,
They fly from learning, wit, and light:
They fly, and none can overtake
But some gay coxcomb, or a rake.

How then, dear *Harley*, could I guess
That you should meet, in love, success?

For, if those antient Tales be true,
Phœbus was beautiful as you :
 Yet *Daphne* never slack'd her pace,
 For wit and learning spoil'd his face.
 And, since the same resemblance held
 In gifts, wherein you both excell'd,
 I fancy'd ev'ry nymph would run
 From you, as from *Latona's* son.

Then where, said I, shall *Harley* find
 A virgin of superior mind,
 With wit and virtue to discover,
 And pay the merit of her Lover ?

This character shall *Ca'ndish* claim,
 Born to retrieve her sex's fame.
 The chief among that glitt'ring crowd,
 Of titles, birth, and fortune proud,
 (As fools are insolent and vain),
 Madly aspir'd to wear her chain :
 But *Pallas*, guardian of the Maid,
 Descending to her Charge's aid,
 Held out *Medusa's* snaky locks,
 Which stupify'd them all to stocks.
 The Nymph, with indignation, view'd
 The dull, the noisy, and the lewd :
 For *Pallas*, with celestial light,
 Had purify'd her mortal sight ;
 Shew'd her the Virtues all combin'd,
 Fresh blooming, in young *Harley's* mind.

Terrestrial nymphs, by formal arts,
 Display their various nets for hearts :

Their

Their looks are all by method set,
 When to be prude, and when coquette;
 Yet, wanting skill and pow'r to chuse,
 Their only pride is to refuse.

But, when a Goddess would bestow
 Her love on some bright youth below,
 Round all the earth she casts her eyes;
 And then, descending from the skies,
 Makes choice of him she fancies best,
 And bids the ravish'd youth be blest'd.

Thus the bright Empress of the Morn
 Chose, for her spouse, a mortal born:
 The Goddess made advances first,
 Else what aspiring hero durst?
 Tho' like a virgin of fifteen,
 She blushes when by mortals seen;
 Still blushes, and with speed retires,
 When *Sol* pursues her with his fires.

Diana thus, Heav'n's chafest queen,
 Struck with *Endymion's* graceful mien,
 Down from her silver chariot came,
 And to the Shepherd own'd her flame.

Thus *Ca'ndish*, as *Aurora* bright,
 And chaster than the Queen of Night,
 Descended from her sphere to find
 A Mortal of superior kind.

EPIGRAM on Mr. HARLEY
being stabbed by GUISCARD.

Written by Bishop ATTERBURY.

DEVOTUM ut cordi fenfit ſub pectore fer-
rum,

Immoto Harlæus faucius ore ſtetit;
Dum tamen huic lætâ gratatur voce Senatus,
Confuſus ſubitò pallor in ore ſedit.
O pudor ! O virtus ! partes quam dignus utraſque
Sufſtinuit, vultu diſpare, laude pari.

On Biſhop BURNET's being ſet
on Fire in his Cloſet.

By DOCTOR PARNELL.

FROM that dire æra, bane to *Sarum's* pride,
Which broke his ſchemes, and laid his
friends aſide,

He talks and writes that Pop'ry will return,
And we, and he, and all his works will burn.
What touch'd himſelf was almoſt fairly prov'd,
(Oh, far from *Britain* be the reſt remov'd !)
For, as of late he meant to bleſs the age
With flagrant Prefaces of party rage,

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. II

O'er-wrought with passion and the subject's weight,
Lolling, he nodded in his elbow-seat,
Down fell the candle; Grease and Zeal conspire,
Heat meets with heat, and Pamphlets burn their
Sire.

Here crawls a Preface on its half-burn'd maggots,
And there an Introduction brings it's faggots :
Then roars the Prophet of the Northern Nation,
Scorch'd by a flaming speech on Moderation.

Unwarn'd by this, go on the realm to fright,
Thou *Briton*, vaunting in thy second-fight ;
In such a Ministry you safely tell,
How much you'd suffer, if Religion fell.

D I R E C T I O N S

FOR MAKING

A BIRTH-DAY SONG.

Written in the Year 1729.

TO form a just and finish'd piece,
Take twenty Gods of *Rome* or *Greece*,
Whose godships are in chief request,
And fit your present subject best :
And, should it be your Hero's case,
To have both male and female race,
Your business must be to provide
A score of Goddesses beside.

Some

Some call their monarchs sons of *Saturn*,
 For which they bring a modern pattern ;
 Because they might have heard of one,
 Who often long'd to eat his son :
 But this, I think, will not go down,
 For here the father kept his crown.

Why, then, appoint him son of *Jove*,
 Who met his mother in a grove :
 To this we freely shall consent,
 Well knowing what the poets meant ;
 And in their sense, 'twixt me and you,
 It may be literally true.

Next, as the laws of verse require,
 He must be greater than his fire ;
 For *Jove*, as every school boy knows,
 Was able *Saturn* to depose :
 And sure no Christian poet breathing
 Would be more scrup'lous than a Heathen :
 Or, if to blasphemy it tends,
 That's but a trifle among friends.

Your Hero now another *Mars* is,
 Makes mighty armies turn their a——s ;
 Behold his glitt'ring faulchion mow
 Whole squadrons at a single blow :
 While Victory, with wings outspread,
 Flies, like an eagle, o'er his head.
 His milk-white steed upon it's haunches,
 Or pawing into dead men's paunches :
 As *Overton* has drawn his fire,
 Still seen o'er many an ale-house fire.

Then

Then from his arms hoarse thunder rolls,
 As loud as fifty mustard bowls :
 For thunder still his arm supplies,
 And light'ning always in his eyes.
 They both are cheap enough in conscience,
 And serve to echo rattling nonsense.
 The rumbling words march fierce along,
 Made trebly dreadful in your song.

Sweet poet, hir'd for birth-day rhymes,
 To sing of wars chuse peaceful times.
 What tho' for fifteen years and more,
Janus hath lock'd his temple-door ;
 Tho' not a coffee-house we read in
 Hath mention'd arms on this side *Sweden*,
 Nor *London Journals*, nor the *Post-men*,
 Tho' fond of warlike lies as most men ;
 Thou still with battles stuff thy head full :
 For, must thy hero not be dreadful ?

Dismissing *Mars*, it next must follow
 Your conqu'ror is become *Apollo* :
 That he's *Apollo* is as plain as
 That *Robin Walpole* is *Mæcenas* ;
 But that he struts, and that he squints,
 You'd know him by *Apollo's* prints.
 Old *Phæbus* is but half as bright,
 For yours can shine both day and night.
 The first, perhaps, may once an age
 Inspire you with poetic rage ;
 Your *Phæbus* Royal, ev'ry day,
 Not only can inspire, but pay.

Then make this new *Apollo* sit
 Sole patron, judge, and god of wit.

“ How

“ How from his altitude he stoops
 “ To raise up Virtue when she droops ;
 “ On Learning how his bounty flows,
 “ And with what justice he bestows :
 “ Fair *Iffs*, and ye banks of *Cam* !
 “ Be witness if I tell a sham.
 “ What prodigies in Arts we drain,
 “ From both your streams, in *G—’s* reign.
 “ As from the flow’ry bed of *Nile*,”——

But here’s enough to shew your style.

Broad innuendos, such as this,

If well applied, can hardly miss :

For, when you bring your songs in print,

He’ll get it read, and take the hint,

(It must be read before ’tis warbled,

The paper gilt, and cover marbled) :

And will be so much more your debtor,

Because he never knew a letter.

And, as he hears his wit and sense

(To which he never made pretence)

Set out in hyperbolic strains,

A guinea shall reward your pains.

For patrons never pay so well,

As when they scarce have learn’d to spell.

Next call him *Neptune* : With his trident

He rules the sea ; you see him ride in’t ;

And, if provok’d, he soundly firks his

Rebellious waves with rods, like *Xerxes*.

He would have seiz’d the *Spanish* plate,

Had not the fleet gone out too late ;

And

And in their very ports besiege 'em,
 But that he would not disoblige them ;
 And make the rascals pay him dearly
 For those affronts they give him yearly.

'Tis not deny'd, that, when we write,
 Our ink is black, our paper white ;
 And, when we scrawl our paper o'er,
 We blacken what was white before :
 I think this practice only fit
 For dealers in satiric wit.
 But you some white-lead ink must get,
 And write on paper black as jet ;
 Your int'rest lies to learn the knack
 Of whit'ning what before was black.

Thus your encomium, to be strong,
 Must be apply'd directly wrong.
 A tyrant for his mercy praise,
 And crown a royal dunce with bays :
 A squinting monkey load with charms,
 And paint a coward fierce in arms.
 Is he to avarice inclin'd ?
 Extol him for his gen'rous mind :
 And, when we starve for want of corn,
 Come out with *Amalthea's* horn.
 For all experience this evinces
 The only art of pleasing princes :
 For, princes love you should descant
 On virtues which they know they want.
 One compliment I had forgot,
 But songsters must omit it not ;

I freely

I freely grant the thought is old ;
 Why then, your hero must be told,
 In him such virtues lie inherent,
 To qualify him God's vicegerent,
 That, with no title to inherit,
 He must have been a king by merit.
 Yet, be the fancy old or new,
 'Tis partly false and partly true :
 And, take it right, it means no more
 Than *G—e* and *W—m* claim'd before.

Should some obscure inferior fellow,
 Like *Julius*, or the Youth of *Pella*,
 When all your list of Gods is out,
 Presume to shew his mortal snout,
 And as a Deity intrude,
 Because he had the world subdu'd ;
 Oh, let him not debase your thoughts,
 Or name him but to tell his faults.

Of Gods I only quote the best,
 But you may hook in all the rest.

Now, Birth-day Bard, with joy proceed
 To praise your Empress and her breed.
 First, of the first, to vouch your lies,
 Bring all the females of the skies ;
 The Graces, and their mistress *Venus*,
 Must venture down to entertain us :
 With bended knees when they adore her,
 What dowdies they appear before her !
 Nor shall we think you talk at random,
 For *Venus* might be her great-grandam :

Six thousand years has liv'd the Goddess,
 Your Heroine hardly fifty odd is.
 Besides, your songsters oft have shown
 That she hath Graces of her own :
 Three Graces by *Lucina* brought her,
 Just three, and ev'ry Grace a daughter.
 Here many a king his heart and crown
 Shall at their snowy feet lay down ;
 In royal robes, they come by dozens
 To court their *English German* cousins :
 Besides a pair of princely babies,
 That, five years hence, will both be *Hebes*.

Now see her seated in her throne
 With genuine lustre, all her own :
 Poor *Cynthia* never shone so bright,
 Her splendor is but borrow'd light ;
 And only with her Brother linkt
 Can shine, without him is extinct.
 But *C——a* shines the clearer
 With neither spouse nor brother near her ;
 And darts her beams o'er both our isles,
 Tho' *G——e* is gone a thousand miles.
 Thus *Berecynthia* takes her place,
 Attended by her heav'nly race ;
 And sees a son in ev'ry God,
 Unaw'd by *Jove's* all-shaking nod.

Now sing his little Highness * * * *,
 Who struts like any king already :
 With so much beauty, shew me any maid
 That could resist this charming *Ganymede* ?

Where majesty with sweetness vies,
 And, like his father, early wife.
 'Then cut him out a world of work,
 To conquer *Spain*, and quell the *Turk*;
 Foretel his empire crown'd with bays,
 And golden times, and halcyon days;
 And swear his line shall rule the nation
 For ever — 'till the conflagration.

But, now it comes into my mind,
 We left a little *D—e* behind;
 A Cupid in his face and size,
 And only wants to want his eyes.
 Make some provision for the youngker,
 Find him a kingdom out to conquer:
 Prepare a fleet to waft him o'er,
 Make *Gulliver* his commodore;
 Into whose pocket valiant *Wilky* put,
 Will soon subdue the realm of *Lilliput*.

A skilful critic justly blames
 Hard, tough, crank, gutt'ral, harsh, stiff names:
 The sense can ne'er be too jejune,
 But smooth your words to fit the tune.
Hanover may do well enough,
 But *George* and *Brunswic* are too rough:
Hesse-Darmstadt makes a rugged sound,
 And *Guelp* the strongest ear will wound.
 In vain are all attempts from *Germany*
 To find out proper words for harmony:
 And yet I must except the *Rhine*,
 Because it clicks to *Caroline*.

Hail!

Hail! Queen of *Britain*, Queen of rhymes!

Be sung ten hundred thousand times!

Too happy were the poets crew,

If their own happiness they knew:

Three syllables did never meet

So soft, so sliding, and so sweet:

Nine other tuneful words like that

Would prove ev'n *Homer's* numbers flat.

Behold three beauteous vowels stand,

With bridegroom liquids, hand in hand;

In concord here for ever fix'd,

No jarring consonant betwixt.

May C——e continue long,

For ever fair and young! — in song.

What tho' the royal carcase must,

Squeez'd in a coffin, turn to dust?

Those elements her name compose,

Like atoms, are exempt from blows.

Tho' C——e may fill your gaps,

Yet still you must consult your maps;

Find rivers with harmonious names,

Sabrina, *Medway*, and the *Thames*.

Britannia long will wear like steel,

But *Albion's* Cliffs are out at heel;

And patience can endure no more

To hear the *Belgic* Lion roar.

Give up the phrase of Haughty *Gaul*,

But Proud *Iberia* soundly maul:

Restore the ships by *Philip* taken,

And make him crouch to save his bacon.

Nassau, who got the name of Glorious
Because he never was victorious,
A hanger-on has always been ;
For old acquaintance bring him in.

To *Walpole* you might lend a line,
But much I fear he's in decline ;
And, if you chance to come too late,
When he goes out, you share his fate,
And bear the new successor's frown ;
Or, whom yon once sang up, sing down.

Reject with scorn that stupid notion,
To praise your hero for devotion ;
Nor entertain a thought so odd,
That princes should believe in God ;
But follow the securest rule,
And turn it all to ridicule :
'Tis grown the choicest wit at Court,
And gives the maids of honour sport.
For, since they talkt with Doctor *Clarke*,
They now can venture in the dark :
'That sound Divine the truth hath spoke all,
And pawn'd his word, Hell is not local.
'This will not give them half the trouble
Of bargains fold, or meanings double.

Supposing now your song is done,
To Mynheer *Handel* next you run,
Who artfully will pare and prune
Your words to some *Italian* tune :
Then print it in the largest letter,
With capitals, the more the better.
Present it boldly on your knee,
And take a Guinea for your fee.

On

On the HERMITAGE at RICHMOND.

LEWIS, the living learned fed,
And rais'd the scientific head :
Our frugal Q—n, to save her meat,
Exalts the heads that cannot eat.

A CONCLUSION drawn from the above
Epigram, and sent to the DRAPIER.

SINCE *Anna*, whose bounty thy merit had
fed,
Ere her own was laid low, had exalted thy head ;
And since our good Q—n to the wife is so just,
To raise heads for such as are humbled in dust,
I wonder, good man, that you are not envaulted :
Prithee, go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

DR. SWIFT'S ANSWER.

HER Majesty never shall be my exalter ;
And yet she would raise me, I know—
by a halter.

BILLET to the COMPANY of PLAYERS.

THE inclosed Prologue is formed upon the story of the secretary's not suffering you to act, unless you would pay him 300*l. per annum*, upon which you got a licence from the Lord Mayor to act as strollers.

The Prologue supposes, that, upon your being forbidden to act, a company of country-strollers came and hired the Play-house, and your cloaths, &c. to act in.

THE PROLOGUE.

OUR set of strollers, wand'ring up and down,
Hearing the House was empty, came to
town;

And, with a licence from our good Lord May'r,
Went to one *Griffith*, formerly a play'r:
Him we persuaded with a mod'rate bribe,
To speak to *Elrington*, and all the tribe,
To let our company supply their places,
And hire us out their scenes, and cloaths, and
faces,

Is not the truth the truth? Look full on me;
I am not *Elrington*, nor *Griffith* he.
When we perform, look sharp among our crew,
There's not a creature here you ever knew.

The

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 23

The former folks were servants to the king,
We, humble strollers, always on the wing.
Now, for my part, I think upon the whole,
Rather than starve, a better man would strole.

Stay, let me see——Three hundred pounds a
year,
For leave to act in town? 'Tis plaguy dear.
Now, here's a warrant; Gallants, please to mark,
For three thirteens, and sixpence to the clerk.
Three hundred pounds! Were I the price to fix,
The publick should bestow the actors six.
A score of guineas, given under-hand,
For a good word or so, we understand.
To help an honest lad that's out of place,
May cost a crown or so; a common case:
And, in a crew, 'tis no injustice thought
To ship a rogue, and pay him not a groat.
But, in the chronicles of former ages,
Who ever heard of servants paying wages?

I pity *Elrington* with all my heart;
Would he were here this night to act my part.
I told him what it was to be a stroller,
How free we acted, and had no controller:
In ev'ry town we wait on Mr. May'r,
First get a licence, then produce your ware;
We sound a trumpet, or we beat a drum;
Huzza! the school-boys roar, the play'rs are
come!

And then we cry, to spur the bumkins on,
Gallants, by *Tuesday* next we must be gone.

I told him, in the smoothest way I could,
All this and more, yet it would do no good.
But *Elrington*, tears falling from his cheeks,
He that has shone with *Betterton* and *Weeks*,
To whom our country has been always dear,
Who chose to leave his dearest pledges here,
Owns all your favours; here intends to stay,
And, as a stroller, act in ev'ry play :
And the whole crew this resolution takes,
To live and die all strollers for your sakes;
Not frightened with an ignominious name,
For your displeasure is their only shame.

A pox on *Elrington's* majestic tone :
Now to a word of bus'ness in our own.

Gallants, next *Thursday* night will be our last,
Then, without fail, we pack up for *Belfast*.
Lose not your time, nor our diversions miss,
The next we act shall be as good as this.

THE
YAHOO'S OVERTHROW;

OR

The KEVAN BAYL'S NEW BALLAD, upon
Serjeant *Kite's* insulting the Dean.

To the Tune of *Derry down*.

JOLLY boys of *St. Kevan's, St. Patrick's,*
Donore,
And *Smithfield*, I'll tell you, if not told before,
How *B—th*, that booby, and *f—l* in grain,
Hath insulted us all by insulting the Dean.

Knock him down, down, down, knock him down.

The Dean and his merits we ev'ry one know,
But this skip of a Lawyer, where the De'el did he
grow?

How greater his merit at four Courts or House,
Than the barking of *Towzer*, or leap of a louse?

Knock him down, &c.

That he came from the *Temple*, his morals do
show,

But where his deep law is, few mortals yet know:

His

His rhet'ric, bombast, filly jests, are by far
More like to lampooning than pleading at bar.

Knock him down, &c.

This pedlar, at speaking and making of laws,
Hath met with returns of all sorts but applause;
Has, with noise and odd gestures, been prating
some years,

What honefter folks never durst for their ears.

Knock him down, &c.

Of all sizes and sorts, the Fanatical crew
Are his Brother Protestants, good men and true;
Red hat, and blue bonnet, and turbant sthe same,
What the De'el is't to him whence the Devil they
came?

Knock him down, &c.

*Hobbes, Tindal, and Woolston, and Collins, and
Nayler,*
And *Muggleton, Toland, and Bradley* the taylor,
Are Christians alike; and it may be averr'd,
He's a Christian as good as the rest of the herd.

Knock him down, &c.

He only the rights of the clergy debates,
Their rights! their importance! We'll set on new
rates

On their tythes at half-nothing, their priesthood at
less:

What's next to be voted with ease you may guess.

Knock him down, &c.

At

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 27

At length his Old Master (I need not him name)
To this damnable Speaker had long ow'd a shame;
When his speech came abroad, he paid him off
clean,

By leaving him under the pen of the Dean.

Knock him down, &c.

He kindled, as if the whole Satire had been
The oppression of Virtue, not wages of Sin;
He began as he bragg'd, with a rant and a roar;
He bragg'd how he bounc'd, and he swore how he
swore.

Knock him down, &c.

Tho' he cring'd to his Deanship in very low
strains,
To others he boasted of knocking out brains,
And flitting of noses, and cropping of ears,
While his own ass's Zaggs were more fit for the
shears.

Knock him down, &c.

On this Worrier of Deans whene'er we can hit,
We'll shew him the way how to crop and to slit;
We'll teach him some better address to afford
To the Dean of all Deans, tho' he wears not a
sword.

Knock him down, &c.

We'll

We'll colt him thro' *Kevan, St. Patrick's, Do-*
more,
 And *Smithfield*, as Rap was ne'er colted before ;
 We'll oil him with kennel, and powd'r him with
 grains,
 A modus right fit for insulters of Deans.

Knock him down, &c.

And, when this is over, we'll make him amends,
 To the Dean he shall go ; they shall kifs and be
 friends :

But how ? Why, the Dean shall to him disclose
 A face for to kifs, without eyes, ears or nose.

Knock him down, &c.

If you say this is hard, on a man that is reckon'd
 That serjeant at law, whom we call *Kite* the Se-
 cond,

You mistake ; for a Slave, who will coax his su-
 periors,
 May be proud to be licking a great man's poste-
 riors.

Knock him down, &c.

What care we how high runs his passion or
 pride ?

Tho' his soul he despises, he values his hide :
 Then fear not his tongue, or his sword, or his
 knife ;

He'll take his revenge on his innocent wife.

Knock him down, down, down, keep him down.

ON

ON THE
ARCHBISHOP of CASHELL, and
BETTESWORTH.

DEAR *Dick*, prithee tell by what passion
you move?

The world is in doubt, whether hatred or love;
And, while at good *Cashel* you rail with such spite,
They shrewdly suspect it is all but a bite.
You certainly know, tho' so loudly you vapour,
His spite cannot wound, who attempted the Dra-
pier.

Then, prithee, reflect, take a word of advice;
And, as your old wont is, change sides in a trice:
On his virtues hold forth; 'tis the very best way;
And say of the man what all honest men say.
But if, still obdurate, your anger remains,
If still your foul bosom more rancour contains;
Say then more than they; nay, lavishly flatter,
'Tis your gross panegyricks alone can bespatter.
For thine, my dear *Dick*, give me leave to speak
plain,
Like a very foul mop, dirty more than they clean.

ON THE
I R I S H - C L U B.

Written in the Year 1729.

Y E paultry underlings of state,
Ye f——rs, who love to prate;
Ye r——ls of inferior note,
Who for a dinner, sell a vote;
Ye pack of pensionary p——rs,
Whose fingers itch for poets ears;
Ye bishops far remov'd from saints,
Why all this rage? Why these complaints?
Why against Printers all this noise?
This summoning of blackguard boys?
Why so sagacious in your guesses?
Your *effs*, and *tees*, and *arrs*, and *esses*?
Take my advice; to make you safe,
I know a shorter way by half.
The point is plain: Remove the cause;
Defend your liberties and laws.
Be sometimes to your country true,
Have once the public good in view:
Bravely despise Champagne at Court,
And chuse to dine at home with Port:
Let Pr——s, by their good behaviour,
Convince us they believe a Saviour;
Nor sell what they so dearly bought,
This country, now their own, for nought.

Ne'er

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 31

Ne'er did a true satyric muse
 Virtue or innocence abuse;
 And 'tis against poetic rules
 To rail at men by nature fools:
 But * * * * *
 * * * * *

DR. SWIFT to HIMSELF,

ON

SAINT CECILIA'S DAY.

GRAVE Dean of St. *Patrick's*, how comes
 it to pass,
 That you, who know musick no more than an ass,
 That you, who so lately were writing of Dra-
 piers,
 Should lend your Cathedral to players and scrap-
 ers;
 To act such an opera once in a Year,
 So offensive to ev'ry true Protestant ear?
 With trumpets, and fiddles, and organs, and sing-
 ing,
 Will sure the Pretender and Popery bring in.
 No Protestant Prelate, his Lordship, or Grace,
 Durst there shew his Right or Most Reverend face:
 How would it pollute their crofiers and rochets
 To listen to minims, and quavers, and crotchets?

The rest is wanting.

TO

T O

S T E L L A.

MARCH 13, 1723-4.

[Written on the Day of her Birth, but not on the
Subject, when I was sick in bed.]

TORMENTED with incessant pains,
Can I devise poetic strains?
Time was, when I could yearly pay
My verse on *Stella's* native day:
But now, unable grown to write,
I grieve she ever saw the light.
Ungrateful! since to her I owe
That I these pains can undergo.
She tends me, like an humble slave;
And, when indecently I rave,
When out my brutish passions break,
With gall in ev'ry word I speak,
She, with soft speech, my anguish hears,
Or melts my passions down with tears:
Although 'tis easy to descry
She wants assistance more than I;
Yet seems to feel my pains alone,
And is a Stoick in her own.
When, among scholars, can we find
So soft, and yet so firm a mind?

A11

All accidents of life conspire
 To raise up *Stella's* virtue higher;
 Or else, to introduce the rest
 Which had been latent in her breast.
 Her firmness who could e'er have known,
 Had she not evils of her own?
 Her kindness who could ever guess,
 Had not her friends been in distress?
 Whatever base returns you find
 From me, dear *Stella*, still be kind.
 In your own heart you'll reap the fruit,
 Tho' I continue still a brute.
 But, when I once am out of pain,
 I promise to be good again:
 Meantime, your other juster friends
 Shall for my follies make amends:
 So may we long continue thus,
 Admiring you, you pitying us.

ON THE
GREAT BURIED BOTTLE.

By DR. DELANY.

AMPHORA, quæ mœstum linquis, lætum-
que revives

Arentem dominum, sit tibi terra levis.

Tu quoque depositum serves, neve opprime, mar-
mor;

Amphora non meruit tam pretiosa mori.

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D

EPITAPH

EPITAPH ON the GREAT BURIED BOTTLE.
By the same.

HOC tumultata jacet proles Lenæa sepulchro,
Immortale genus, nec peritura jacet;
Quin oritura iterum, matris concreditur alvo:
Bis natum referunt te quoque, Bacche Pater.

To Mr. DELANY.

Written Nov. 10, 1718.

TO you, whose virtues, I must own
With shame, I have too lately known;
To you, by art and nature taught
To be the man I long have sought,
Had not ill Fate, perverse and blind,
Plac'd you in life too far behind;
Or, what I should repine at more,
Plac'd me in life too far before:
To you the Muse this verse bestows,
Which might as well have been in prose:
No thought, no fancy, no sublime,
But simple topicks told in rhyme.

Talents for conversation fit,
Are humour, breeding, sense, and wit:
The last, as boundless as the wind,
Is well conceiv'd, though not defin'd:

For,

For, sure, by wit is chiefly meant
 Applying well what we invent.
 What humour is, not all the tribe
 Of logick-mongers can describe ;
 Here nature only acts her part,
 Unhelp'd by practice, books, or art :
 For wit and humour differ quite,
 That gives surprise, and this delight.
 Humour is odd, grotesque, and wild,
 Only by affectation spoil'd :
 'Tis never by invention got,
 Men have it when they know it not.

Our conversation to refine,
 Humour and wit must both combine:
 From both we learn to rally well,
 Wherein sometimes the *French* excel.
Voiture, in various lights, displays
 That irony which turns to praise :
 His genius first found out the rule
 For an obliging ridicule :
 He flatters with peculiar air
 The brave, the witty, and the fair :
 And fools would fancy he intends
 A satire where he most commends.

But, as a poor pretending beau,
 Because he fain would make a show,
 Nor can arrive at silver lace,
 Takes up with copper in the place :
 So the pert dunces of mankind,
 Whene'er they would be thought refin'd,

As if the diff'rence lay abstruse
 'Twixt raillery and gross abuse ;
 To shew their parts, will scold and rail,
 Like porters o'er a pot of ale.
 Such is the clan of boist'rous bears,
 Always together by the ears ;
 Shrewd fellows and arch wags, a tribe
 That meet for nothing but to gibe ;
 Who first run one another down,
 And then fall foul on all the town ;
 Skill'd in the horse laugh and dry rub,
 And call'd by excellence *The Club*.
 I mean your *Butler, Dawson, Car,*
 All special friends, and always jar.

The mettled and the vicious steed
 Differ as little in their breed ;
 Nay, *Voiture* is as like *Tom Lee*
 As rudeness is to repartee.

If what you said, I wish unspoke,
 'Twill not suffice, it was a joke :
 Reproach not, tho' in jest, a friend
 For those defects he cannot mend ;
 His lineage, calling, shape, or sense,
 If nam'd with scorn, gives just offence.

What use in life to make men fret,
 Part in worse humour than they met ?
 Thus all society is lost,
 Men laugh at one another's cost ;

And

And half the company is teaz'd,
That came together to be pleas'd :
For all buffoons have most in view
To please themselves by vexing yon.

You wonder now to see me write
So gravely on a subject light ;
Some part of what I here design
Regards a Friend [a] of your's and mine ;
Who, neither void of sense nor wit,
Yet seldom judges what is fit,
But sallies oft beyond his bounds,
And takes unmeasurable rounds.

When jests are carried on too far,
And the loud laugh begins the war,
You keep your countenance for shame,
Yet still you think your friend to blame.
For, though men cry they love a jest,
'Tis but when others stand the test :
And, would you have their meaning known ?
They love a jest that is their own.

You must, although the point be nice,
Bestow your friend some good advice :
One hint from you will set him right,
And teach him how to be polite.
Bid him, like you, observe with care,
Whom to be hard on, whom to spare ;

[a] He means Dr. Sheridan.

Nor, indistinctly, to suppose
 All subjects like *Dan Jackson's* nose :
 To study the obliging jest
 By reading those who teach it best ;
 For prose I recommend *Voiture's*,
 For verse (I speak my judgment) yours ;
 He'll find the secret out from thence,
 To rhyme all day without offence ;
 And I no more shall then accuse
 The flirts of his ill-manner'd Muse.

If he be guilty, you must mend him ;
 If he be innocent, defend him.

AN

INVITATION to DINNER,

FROM

DR. SHERIDAN TO DR. SWIFT.

Written in the Year 1727.

I 'VE sent to the ladies [*b*] this morning, to
 warn 'em
 To order their chaise, to repair to [*c*] *Rathfarn-*
ham ;

[*b*] Mrs. *Jackson* [*Stella*] and her friend Mrs. *Dingley*.

[*c*] A village near *Dublin*, where Dr. *Sheridan* had a country-house.

Where

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 39

Where you shall be welcome to dine, if your
Deanship

Can take up with me, and my friend *Stella's* lean-
ship [*d*].

I've got you some foals, and a fresh bleeding bret,
That's just disengag'd from the toils of a net :
An excellent loin of fat veal to be roasted,
With lemons, and butter, and sippets well toasted :
Some larks that descended, mistaking the skies,
Which *Stella* brought down by the light of her
eyes ;

And there, like *Narcissus*, they gaz'd till they dy'd,
And now they're to lie in some crumbs that are
fry'd.

My wine will inspire you with joy and delight,
'Tis mellow, and old, and sparkling, and bright ;
An emblem of one that you love, I suppose,
Who gathers more lovers the older she grows [*e*].

Let me be your *Gay*, and let *Stella* be *Pope*,
We'll wean you from fighting for *England*, I hope :
When we are together there's nothing that is dull,
There's nothing like *Durfey*, or *Smedley*, or *Tif-*
dall [*f*].

We've sworn to make out an agreeable feast,
Our dinner, our wine, and our wit to your taste.

[*d*] *Stella* was at this time in a very declining state of health. She died the *January* following.

[*e*] He means *Stella*, who was certainly one of the most amiable women in the world.

[*f*] A gentleman of wit and learning, who had written some very sarcastic verses upon *Sheridan*.

Your answer in half an hour, tho' you are at
Prayers; you have a pencil in your pocket.

D I N G L E Y and B R E N T [g]

A S O N G.

To the Tune of, *Ye Commons and Peers.*

D I N G L E Y and *Brent*,
Wherever they went,
Never minded a word that was spoken;
Whatever was said,
They ne'er troubled their head,
But laugh'd at their own silly joking.

Should *Solomon* wise
In majesty rise,
And shew them his wit and his learning;
They never would hear,
But turn the deaf ear,
As a matter they had no concern in,

You tell a good jest,
And please all the rest,
Comes *Dingley*, and asks you, What was it?
And curious to know,
Away she will go
To seek an old rag in the closet.

[g] *Dr. Swift's* house-keeper.

A N E W.

A

NEW-YEAR's-GIFT for BEC [b]

Written in the Year 1723-4.

RETURNING *Janus* now prepares,
For *Bec*, a new supply of cares,
Sent in a bag to Doctor *Swift*,
Who thus displays the New-year's-gift.

First, this large parcel brings you tidings
Of our good Dean's eternal chidings;
Of *Nelley's* pertness, *Robin's* leafings,
And *Sheridan's* perpetual teazings.
This box is cramm'd on ev'ry side
With *Stella's* magisterial pride.
Behold a cage with sparrows fill'd,
First to be fondled, then be kill'd.
Now to this hamper I invite you,
With six imagin'd cares to fright you.
Here in this bundle *Janus* sends
Concerns by thousands for your friends:
And here's a pair of leathern pokes,
To hold your cares for other folks.
Here from this barrel you may broach
A peck of troubles for a coach.
This ball of wax your ears will darken,
Still to be curious, never hearken.

[b] Mrs. *Rebecca Dingley*, *Stella's* friend and companion.

Left you the town may have less trouble in,
 Bring all your *Quilca's* [i] cares to *Dublin*,
 For which he sends this empty sack;
 And so take all upon your back.

B E C's B I R T H-D A Y.

NOVEMBER 8th, 1726.

THIS day, dear *Bec*, is thy nativity,
 Had fate a lucky'r one, she'd give it ye:
 She chose a thread of greatest length
 And doubly twisted it for strength;
 Nor will be able with her shears
 To cut it off these forty years.
 Then, who says care will kill a cat?
Rebecca shews they're out in that.
 For she, tho' over-run with care,
 Continues healthy, fat, and fair.

As, if the gout should seize the head,
 Doctors pronounce the patient dead;
 But, if they can, by all their arts,
 Eject it to th' extreamest parts,
 They give the sick man joy, and praise
 The gout that will prolong his days:
Rebecca thus I gladly greet,
 Who drives her cares to hands and feet:
 For, tho' philosophers maintain
 The limbs are guided by the brain,

[i] A country house of Dr. *Skeridan*.

Quite

Quite contrary *Rebecca's* led,
 Her hands and feet conduct her head,
 By arbitrary pow'r convey her
 She ne'er considers why, or where :
 Her hands may meddle, feet may wonder,
 Her head is but a mere by-stander :
 And all her bustling but supplies
 The part of wholesome exercise :
 Thus, Nature hath resolv'd to pay her
 The cat's nine lives and eke the care.

Long may she live, and help her friends
 Whene'er it suits her private ends ;
 Domestic business never mind
 'Till coffee has her stomach lin'd ;
 But, when her breakfast gives her courage,
 Then, think on *Stella's* chicken porridge ;
 I mean, when *Tiger* [k] has been serv'd,
 Or else poor *Stella* may be starv'd.

May *Bec* have many an evening nap
 With *Tiger* flabb'ring in her lap ;
 But always take a special care
 She does not overset the chair ;
 Still be she curious, never hearken
 To any speech but *Tiger's* barking.

And, when she's in another scene,
Stella long dead, but first the Dean,
 May Fortune and her coffee get her
 Companions that will please her better ;

[k] Mrs. Dingley's favourite lap-dog. See Verses on him, Vol. XIV.

Whole afternoons will sit beside her,
 Nor for neglects or blunders chide her;
 A goodly sett as can be found
 Of hearty gossips prating round;
 Fresh from a wedding, or a christ'ning,
 To teach her ears the art of list'ning,
 And please her more to hear them tattle
 Than the Dean storm, or *Stella* rattle.

Late be her death, one gentle nod,
 When *Hermes*, waiting with his rod,
 Shall to *Elysian* fields invite her,
 Where there will be no cares to fright her.

M Y L A D Y's [1]

LAMENTATION AND COMPLAINT
 against the D E A N.

JULY 28, 1728.

SURE never did man see
 A wretch like poor *Nancy*,
 So teaz'd day and night
 By a Dean and a Knight;
 To punish my sins,
 Sir *Arthur* begins,
 And gives me a wipe
 With *Skinny* and *Snipe* [m]:

[1] Lady *Acheson*, wife to Sir *Arthur Acheson*,

[m] The Dean used to call her by those names.

His malice is plain,
 Hallooing the Dean.
 The Dean never stops,
 When he opens his chops ;
 I'm quite over-run
 With rebus and pun.

Before he came here
 To sponge for good cheer,
 I sat with delight,
 From morning till night,
 With two bony thumbs
 Could rub my own gums,
 Or scratching my nose,
 And jogging my toes ;
 But at present, forsooth,
 I must not rub a tooth :
 When my elbows he sees
 Held up by my knees,
 My arms, like two props,
 Supporting my chops,
 And just as I handle 'em
 Moving all like a pendulum ;
 He trips up my props,
 And down my chin drops,
 From my head to my heels,
 Like a clock without wheels ;
 I sink in the spleen,
 An useless machine.

If he had his will,
 I should never sit still :

He

He comes with his whims,
 I must move my limbs ;
 I cannot be sweet
 Without using my feet ;
 To lengthen my breath,
 He tires me to death.
 By the worst of all Squires,
 Thro' bogs and thro' briers,
 Where a cow would be startled,
 I'm in spite of my heart led :
 And, say what I will,
 Haul'd up every hill ;
 'Till, daggled and tatter'd,
 My spirits quite shatter'd,
 I return home at night,
 And fast out of spite :
 For I'd rather be dead,
 Than it e'er should be said,
 I was better for him,
 In stomach or limb.

But, now to my diet,
 No eating in quiet ;
 He's still finding fault,
 Too sour or too salt ;
 The wing of a chick,
 I hardly can pick,
 But trash without measure
 I swallow with pleasure.

Next, for his diversion,
 He rails at my person :

What

What court-breeding this is?
 He takes me to pieces,
 From shoulder to flank
 I'm lean and am lank;
 My nose, long and thin,
 Grows down to my chin;
 My chin will not stay,
 But meets it half way:
 My fingers, prolix,
 Are ten crooked sticks:
 He swears my el—bows
 Are two iron crows,
 Or sharp pointed rocks,
 And wear out my smocks:
 To 'scape them, Sir *Arthur*
 Is forc'd to lie farther,
 Or his sides they would gore
 Like the tusk of a boar.

Now, changing the scene,
 But still to the Dean:
 He loves to be bitter at
 A lady illiterate;
 If he sees her but once,
 He'll swear she's a dunce;
 Can tell by her looks
 A hater of books:
 Thro' each line of her face
 Her folly can trace;
 Which spoils ev'ry feature
 Bestow'd her by nature,

But

But sense gives a grace
To the homeliest face :
Wise books and reflexion
Will mend the complexion.
(A civil Divine !
I suppose meaning mine).
No Lady who wants them
Can ever be handsome.

I guess well enough
What he means by this stuff :
He haws and he hums,
At last out it comes.

What, Madam ? No walking,
No reading, nor talking ?
You're now in your prime,
Make use of your time.
Consider, before
You come to threescore,
How the hussies will flee
Whene'er you appear :
That silly old pufs
Would fain be like us,
What a figure she made
In her tarnish'd brocade ?

And then he grows mild :
Come, be a good child :
If you are inclin'd
To polish your mind,

Be ador'd by the men,
 'Till threescore and ten,
 And kill with the spleen
 The jades of sixteen,
 I'll shew you the way :
 Read fix hours a-day.
 The wits will frequent ye,
 And think you but twenty.

Thus was I drawn in,
 Forgive me my sin.
 At breakfast he'll ask
 An account of my task.
 Put a word out of joint,
 Or miss but a point,
 He rages and frets,
 His manners forgets ;
 And, as I am serious,
 Is very imperious.
 No book for delight
 Must come in my sight ;
 But, instead of new plays,
 Dull *Bacon's Essays*,
 And pore ev'ry day on
 That nasty *Pantheon*.
 If I be not a drudge,
 Let all the world judge.
 'Twere better be blind,
 Than thus be confin'd.

But, while in an ill tone,
I murder poor *Milton*,
The Dean, you will swear,
Is at study or pray'r.
He's all the day faunt'ring,
With labourers bant'ring,
Among his colleagues,
A parcel of *Teagues*,
(Whom he brings in among us
And bribes with mundungus).
Hail fellow, well met,
All dirty and wet :
Find out, if you can,
Who's master, who's man ;
Who makes the best figure,
The Dean or the digger ;
And which is the best
At cracking a jest.
How proudly he talks
Of zigzacks and walks ;
And all the day raves
Of cradles and caves ;
And boasts of his feats,
His grottos and seats,
Shews all his gew—gaws,
And gapes for applause ;
A fine occupation
For one in his station !
A hole where a rabbit
Would scorn to inhabit,

Dug out in an hour,
He calls it a bow'r.

But, oh ! how we laugh,
To see a wild calf
Come, driven by heat,
And foul the green seat ;
Or run helter-skelter,
To his arbor for shelter,
Where all goes to ruin
The Dean has been doing.
The girls of the village
Come flocking for pillage,
Pull down the fine briars,
And thorns, to make fires ;
But yet are so kind
To leave something behind :
No more need be said on't,
I smell when I tread on't.

Dear friend, Doctor *Jenny*,
If I could but win ye,
Or *Walmsley* or *Whaley*,
To come hither daily,
Since Fortune, my foe,
Will needs have it so,
That I'm, by her frowns,
Condemn'd to black gowns ;
No 'Squire to be found
The neighbourhood round

E 2

(For,

(For, under the rose,
 I would rather chuse those);
 If your wives will permit ye,
 Come here out of pity,
 To ease a poor Lady,
 And beg her a play-day.
 So may you be seen
 No more in the spleen :
 May *Walmfley* give wine,
 Like a hearty divine ;
 May *Whaley* disgrace
 Dull *Danley's* whey face ;
 And may your three spouses
 Let you lie at friends houses.

T O

D E A N S W I F T,

B Y

SIR ARTHUR ACHESON.

Written in the Year 1728.

GOOD cause have I to sing and vapour,
 For I am landlord to the Drapier :
 He, that of ev'ry ear's the charmer,
 Now condescends to be my farmer,
 And grace my villa with his strains ;
 Lives such a Bard on *British* plains ?

No ;

No ; not in all the *British* Court ;
 For none but wtlings there resort,
 Whose names and works (tho' dead) are made
 Immortal by the *Dunciad* ;
 And, sure as monument of brass,
 Their fame to future times shall pass,
 How, with a weakly warbling tongue,
 Of Brazen Knight they vainly sung :
 A subject for their genius fit ;
 He dares defy both sense and wit.
 What dares he not ? He can, we know it,
 A laureat make that is no poet ;
 A judge, without the least pretence
 To common law, or common sense ;
 A bishop that is no divine ;
 And coxcombs in red ribbons shine :
 Nay, he can make, what's greater far,
 A middle-state 'twixt peace and war ;
 And say, there shall, for years together,
 Be peace and war, and both, and neither.
 Happy, O *Market-bill* ! at least,
 That court and courtiers have no taste :
 You never else had known the Dean,
 But, as of old, obscurely lain ;
 All things gone on the same dull track,
 And *Drapier's-bill* been still *Drumlack* ;
 But now your name with *Penshurst* vies,
 And, wing'd with fame, shall reach the skies.

THE
D E A N's R E A S O N S
F O R

Not Building at D R A P I E R's-HILL [m].

I WILL not build on yonder mount :
And, should you call me to account,
Consulting with myself, I find,
It was no levity of mind.
Whate'er I promis'd or intended,
No fault of mine, the scheme is ended :
Nor can you tax me as unsteady,
I have a hundred causes ready :
All risen since that flatt'ring time,
When *Drapier's-hill* appear'd in rhyme.

I am, as now too late I find,
The greatest cully of mankind :
The lowest boy in *Martin's* school
May turn and wind me like a fool.
How could I form so wild a vision,
To seek in deserts, Fields *Elysian* ?
To live in fear, suspicion, variance,
With Thieves, Fanaticks, and Barbarians ?

[m] See Note, Vol. VII. page 116.

But

S But here my Lady will object;
 Your Deanship ought to recollect,
 That, near the Knight of *Gosford* [n] plac'd,
 Whom you allow a man of taste,
 Your intervals of time to spend
 With so conversable a friend,
 [m]. It would not signify a pin
 Whatever climate you were in.

'Tis true, but what advantage comes
 To me from all a us'rer's plums;
 Though I should see him twice a day,
 And am his neighbour cross the way;
 If all my rhetorick must fail
 To strike him for a pot of ale?

Thus, when the learned and the wise
 Conceal their talents from our eyes,
 And, from deserving friends, with-hold
 Their gifts, as misers do their gold;
 Their knowledge, to themselves confin'd,
 Is the same avarice of mind:
 Nor makes their conversation better,
 Than if they never knew a letter.
 Such is the fate of *Gosford's* Knight,
 Who keeps his wisdom out of sight;
 Whose uncommunicative heart,
 Will scarce one precious word impart:

But [n] Sir *Arthur Acheson's* Great-grandfather was Sir *Archibald* of
Gosford, in Scotland.

Still rapt in speculations deep,
 His outward senses fast asleep ;
 Who, while I talk, a song will hum,
 Or, with his fingers, beat the drum ;
 Beyond the skies transports his mind,
 And leaves a lifeless corse behind.

But, as for me, who ne'er could clamber high,
 To understand *Malebranche* or *Cambray* ;
 Who send my mind (as I believe) less
 Than others do, on errands sleeveless ;
 Can listen to a tale humdrum,
 And, with attention, read *Tom Thumb* ;
 My spirits with my body propping,
 Both hand in hand together jogging ;
 Sunk over head and ears in matter,
 Nor can of metaphysics smatter ;
 Am more diverted with a quibble
 Than dream of worlds intelligible ;
 And think all notions too abstracted
 Are like the ravings of a crackt head ;
 What intercourse of minds can be
 Betwixt the Knight sublime and me,
 If when I talk, as talk I must,
 It is but prating to a bust ?

Where friendship is by Fate design'd,
 It forms an union in the mind :
 But here I differ from the Knight
 In every point, like black and white :

For

For none can say that ever yet
 We both in one opinion met :
 Not in philosophy, or ale,
 In state-affairs, or planting cale ;
 In rhetorick, or picking straws ;
 In roasting larks, or making laws :
 In public schemes, or catching flies,
 In parliaments, or pudding-pies.

The neighbours wonder why the Knight
 Should in a country life delight,
 Who not one pleasure entertains
 To chear the solitary scenes :
 His guests are few, his visits rare,
 Nor uses time, nor time will spare ;
 Nor rides, nor walks, nor hunts, nor fowls,
 Nor plays at cards, or dice, or bowls ;
 But, seated in an easy chair,
 Despises exercise and air.
 His rural walks he ne'er adorns ;
 Here poor *Pomona* sits on thorns :
 And there neglected *Flora* settles
 Her bum upon a bed of nettles.

Those thankless and officious cares
 I us'd to take in friends affairs,
 From which I never could refrain,
 And have been often chid in vain :
 From these I am recover'd quite,
 At least in what regards the Knight.

Preserve

Preserve his health, his store increase;
 May nothing interrupt his peace.
 But now, let all his tenants round
 First milk his cows, and after, pound:
 Let ev'ry cottager conspire
 To cut his hedges down for fire:
 The naughty boys about the village
 His crabs and flocks may freely pillage:
 He still may keep a pack of knaves
 To spoil his work, and work by halves:
 His meadows may be dug by swine,
 It shall be no concern of mine.
 For why should I continue still
 To serve a friend against his will?

D A P H N E.

DAPHNE knows, with equal ease,
 How to vex and how to please;
 But the folly of her sex
 Makes her sole delight to vex.
 Never woman more devis'd
 Surer ways to be despis'd:
 Paradoxes weakly wielding,
 Always conquer'd, never yielding.
 To dispute, her chief delight,
 With not one opinion right:
 Thick her arguments she lays on,
 And with cavils combats reason:

Answers

Answers in decisive way,
 Never hears what you can say :
 Still her odd perverseness shows
 Chiefly where she nothing knows.
 And where she is most familiar,
 Always peevisher and filier :
 All her spirits in a flame
 When she knows she's most to blame.

Send me hence ten thousand miles,
 From a face that always smiles :
 None could ever act that part,
 But a Fury in her heart.
 Ye, who hate such inconsistency,
 To be easy, keep your distance ;
 Or in folly still befriend her,
 But have no concern to mend her.
 Lose not time to contradict her,
 Nor endeavour to convict her.
 Never take it in your thought,
 That she'll own, or cure a fault.
 Into contradiction warm her,
 Then, perhaps, you may reform her :
 Only take this rule along,
 Always to advise her wrong ;
 And reprove her when she's right ;
 She may then grow wise for spight.

No—that scheme will ne'er succeed,
 She has better learnt her creed :

She's

She's too cunning, and too skilful,
 When to yield, and when be wilful.
 Nature holds her forth two mirrors,
 One for truth, and one for errors :
 That looks hideous, fierce, and frightful ;
 'This is flatt'ring, and delightful :
 That she throws away as foul ;
 Sits by this, to dress her soul.

Thus you have the case in view,
Daphne, 'twixt the Dean and you,
 Heav'n forbid he should despise thee ;
 But will never more advise thee.

T W E L V E A R T I C L E S.

I.

LEST it may more Quarrels breed,
 I will never hear you read.

II.

By disputing, I will never
 To convince you, once endeavour.

III.

When a Paradox you stick to,
 I will never contradict you.

IV.

When I talk, and you are heedless,
 I will shew no anger needless.

V.

When your speeches are absurd,
 I will ne'er object a word.

When

VI.

When you, furious, argue wrong,
I will grieve and hold my tongue.

VII.

Not a jest or hum'rous story
Will I ever tell before ye :
To be chidden for explaining,
When you quite mistake the meaning.

VIII.

Never more will I suppose,
You can taste my verse or prose.

IX.

You no more at me shall fret,
While I teach, and you forget.

X.

You shall never hear me thunder,
When you blunder on, and blunder.

XI.

Shew your poverty of spirit,
And in dress place all your merit;
Give yourself ten thousand airs,
That with me shall break no squares.

XII.

Never will I give advice,
Till you please to ask me thrice :
Which, if you in scorn reject,
'Twill be just as I expect.

Thus we both shall have our ends,
And continue special friends.

ROBIN

R O B I N and H A R R Y [o].

ROBIN, to beggars, with a curse,
 Throws the last shilling in his purse;
 And, when the coachman comes for pay,
 The rogue must call another day.

Grave *Harry*, when the poor are pressing,
 Gives them a penny, and God's blessing;
 But, always careful of the main,
 With two-pence left, walks home in rain.

Robin, from noon to night, will prate,
 Runs out in tongue, as in estate:
 And, ere a twelvemonth and a day,
 Will not have one new thing to say,
 Much talking is not *Harry's* vice:
 He need not tell a story twice;
 And, if he always be so thrifty,
 His fund may last to five and fifty.

It so fell out, that cautious *Harry*,
 As soldiers use, for love must marry,
 And, with his Dame, the ocean crost,
 All for Love, or the World well Lost.
 Repairs a cabin gone to ruin,
 Just big enough to shelter two in;

[o] These gentlemen were sons of the famous Rev. Mr. *Charles Leslie*,
 and one of them was a colonel in the *Spanish* service. See Vol. VII.
 p. 136.

And

And in his house, if any body come,
Will make them welcome to his modicum.
Where Goody *Julia* milks the cows,
And boils potatoes for her spouse ;
Or darns his hose, or mends his breeches,
While *Harry's* fencing up his ditches.

Robin, who ne'er his mind could fix
To live without a coach and fix,
To patch his broken fortunes, found
A mistress worth five thousand pound ;
Swears he could get her in an hour,
If Gaffer *Harry* would endow her ;
And sell, to pacify his wrath,
A birth-right for a mess of broth.

Young *Harry*, as all *Europe* knows,
Was long the quintessence of beaux ;
But, when espous'd, he ran the fate
That must attend the marry'd state ;
From gold brocade and shining armour,
Was metamorphos'd to a farmer ;
His grazier's coat with dirt besmear'd,
Nor twice a week will shave his beard.

Old *Robin*, all his youth a sloven,
At fifty-two, when he grew loving,
Clad in a coat of paduasoy,
A flaxen wig, and waistcoat gay,
Powder'd from shoulder down to flank,
In courtly style addresses *Frank* ;

Twice

Twice ten years older than his wife,
 Is doom'd to be a beau for life :
 Supplying those defects by dress,
 Which I must leave the world to guess.

T H E
 F I V E L A D I E S A N S W E R
 T O T H E
 B E A U with the W I G and W I N G S at his
 Head [*p*].

YOU little scribbling Beau,
 What Dæmon made you write ?
 Because to write you know
 As much as you can fight.

For compliment so scurvy,
 I wish we had you here ;
 We'd turn you topsy-turvy
 Into a mug of beer.

You thought to make a farce on
 The man and place we chose ;
 We're sure, a single Parson
 Is worth a hundred Beaux.

[*p*] See a poem on the Five Ladies at *Sets-Hole*, Vol. VII. p. 104,
 to which this poem was an answer.

And

And you would make us vassals,
 Good Mr. *Wig* and *Wings*,
 To silver-clocks and tassels ;
 You would, you Thing of Things !

Because around your cane
 A round of diamonds is set ;
 And you, in some bye-lane,
 Have gain'd a paultry grizette :

Shall we, of sense refin'd,
 Your trifling nonsense bear,
 As noisy as the wind,
 As empty as the air ?

We hate your empty prattle,
 And vow and swear 'tis true ;
 There's more in one child's rattle
 Than twenty fops like you.

THE
 B E A U ' s R E P L Y
 TO THE
 F I V E L A D I E S A N S W E R .

W H Y, how now, dapper Black,
 I smell your gown and cassock;
 As strong upon your back,
 As *Tisdall* smells of a sock.

To write such scurvy stuff!
 Fine Ladies never do't;
 I know you well enough,
 And eke your cloven foot.

Fine Ladies, when they write,
 Nor scold, nor keep a splutter:
 Their verses give delight,
 As soft and sweet as butter.

But *Satan* neyer saw
 Such haggard lines as these;
 They stick athwart my maw,
 As bad as *Suffolk* cheese.

A L E T.

A
L E T T E R

FROM

DR. SHERIDAN TO DR. SWIFT.

I'D have you to know, as sure as you're Dean,
On *Thursday* my cask of *Obrien* I'll drain :
If my wife is not willing, I say she's a quean,
And my right to the cellar, I Gad, I'll maintain
As bravely as any that fought at *Dunblain* :
Go tell her it over and over again.
I hope, as I ride to the town, it won't rain ;
For, should it, I fear it will cool my hot brain,
Intirely extinguish my poetic vein ;
And then I should be as stupid as *Kain*,
Who preach'd on three heads, tho' he mention'd
but twain.

Now *Wardel's* in haste, and begins to complain ;
Your most humble servant, Dear Sir, I remain,
T. S——N.

Get *Helsham*, *Walmsley*, *Delany*,
And some *Grattans*, if there be any [q],
Take care you do not bid too many.

[q] i. e. In *Dublin*, for they were country-clergy, living near the city.

Dr. S W I F T's A N S W E R

T O

D O C T O R S H E R I D A N.

THE verses you sent on the bottling your wine
Were, in ev'ry one's judgment, exceedingly
fine;

And I must confess, as a Dean and Divine,
I think you inspir'd by the Muses all nine.

I nicely examin'd them ev'ry line,

And the worst of them all like a barn-door did
shine.

Oh, that *Jove* would give me such a talent as
thine!

With *Delany* or *Dan* I would scorn to combine:

I know they have many a wicked design;

And, give *Satan* his due, *Dan* begins to refine.

However, I wish, honest comrade of mine,

You would really on *Thursday* leave *St. Catherine*
[*r*],

Where I hear you are cramm'd ev'ry day like a
swine,

With me you'll no more have a stomach to dine,

Nor after your vittles lie sleeping supine:

So I wish you were toothless, like lord *Masserine*.

[*r*] *St. Catherine's*, the seat of lady *Mountcasser*, about six miles
from *Dublin*.

But,

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 69

But, were you as wicked as lewd *Aretine*,
 I wish you would tell me which way you incline.
 If, when you return, your road you don't line,
 On *Thursday* I'll pay my respects at your shrine,
 Wherever you bend, wherever you twine,
 In square, or in opposite circle, or trine.
 Your beef will on *Thursday* be saltier than brine :
 I hope you have swill'd, with new milk from the
 kine,
 As much as the *Liffée's* outdone by the *Rbine* ;
 And *Dan* shall be with us, with nose aquiline.
 If you do not come back, we shall weep out our
 eyne,
 Or may your gown never be good *Lutherine*.
 The beef you have got, I hear is a chine :
 But, if too many come, your Madam will
 whine ;
 And then you may kiss the low end of her spine.
 But enough of this Poetry *Alexandrine* :
 I hope you will not think this a *Pasquine*.

A
P O R T R A I T
F R O M
T H E L I F E

COME sit by my side, while this picture I
draw :

In chatt'ring a magpie, in pride a jackdaw ;
A temper the Devil himself could not bridle,
Impertinent mixture of busy and idle.
As rude as a bear, no mule half so crabbed ;
She swills like a sow, and she breeds like a rabbit ;
A house-wife in bed, at table a flattern ;
For all an example, for no one a pattern.
Now tell me, friend *Thomas* [s], *Ford* [t], *Grattan*
[u], and merry *Dan* [w],
Has this any likeness to good *Madam Sheridan* ?

[s] *Dr. Thomas Sheridan.*

[t] *Charles Ford, of Woodpark, Esq;*

[u] *Reverend John Grattan.*

[w] *Reverend Daniel Jackson.*

THE

THE
DEAN AND DUKE [x].

J—s B——s and the Dean had long been friends ;

James is beduk'd ; of course their friendship ends.

But sure the Dean deserves a sharp rebuke,

From knowing *James*, to boast he knows the Duke.

Yet, since just Heav'n the Duke's ambition mocks,

Since all he got by fraud is lost by stocks,

His wings are clipp'd ; he tries no more in vain,

With bands of fiddlers to extend his train.

Since he no more can build, and plant, and revel,

The Duke and Dean seem near upon a level.

Oh ! wert thou not a Duke, my good Duke *Humphry*,

From bailiff's claws thou scarce couldst keep thy
bum free.

A Duke to know a Dean ! Go, smooth thy crown :

Thy brother (far thy betters) wore a gown.

Well, but a Duke thou art ; so pleas'd the King:

Oh ! would his Majesty but add a string.

[x] See an Epigram, Vol. VII. p. 320.

A

S A T I R I C A L E L E G Y

On the DEATH of a late

F A M O U S G E N E R A L.

HIS Grace! impossible! what dead!
 Of old age too, and in his bed!
 And could that mighty Warrior fall?
 And so inglorious, after all!
 Well, since he's gone, no matter how,
 The last loud trump must wake him now:
 And, trust me, as the noise grows stronger,
 He'd wish to sleep a little longer.
 And could he be indeed so old
 As by the news-papers we're told!
 Threescore, I think, is pretty high;
 'Twas time in conscience he should die.
 This world he cumber'd long enough;
 He burnt his candle to the snuff;
 And that's the reason, some folks think,
 He left behind *so great a f—k*.
 Behold his funeral appears,
 Nor widow's sighs, nor orphan's tears,
 Wont at such times each heart to pierce,
 Attend the progress of his hearse.

But

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 73

But what of that, his friends may say,
He had those honours in his day.
True to his profit and his pride,
He made them weep before he dy'd.

Come hither, all ye empty things,
Ye bubbles rais'd by breath of Kings;
Who float upon the tide of state,
Come hither, and behold your fate.
Let pride be taught by this rebuke,
How very mean a thing's a Duke;
From all his ill-got honours flung,
Turn'd to that dirt from whence he sprung.

A N

E P I T A P H

O N

General G*****S and Lady M**TH.

UNDER this stone lie *Dicky* and *Dolly*;
Doll dying first, *Dick* grew melancholy:
For *Dick* without *Doll* thought living a folly.

Dick lost in *Doll* a wife tender and dear,
But *Dick* lost by *Doll* twelve hundred a year.
A loss that *Dick* thought no mortal could bear.

Dick

Dick sigh'd for his *Doll*, and his mournful arms
 crost;
 Thought much of his *Doll*, and the jointure he
 lost:
 The first vex'd him much, the other vex'd most.

Thus loaded with grief, *Dick* sigh'd and he
 cry'd;
 To live without both full three days he try'd:
 But lik'd neither loss, and so quietly dy'd.

Dick left a pattern few will copy after:
 Then, reader, pray shed some tears of salt water;
 For so sad a tale is no subject of laughter.

M——th smiles for the jointure, tho' gotten so
 late;
 The son laughs that got the hard-gotten estate;
 And *Cuff* [*y*] grins, for getting the *Alicant* plate.

Here quiet they lie, in hopes to rise one day,
 Both solemnly put in this hole on a *Sunday*,
 And here rest; *sic transit gloria mundi*.

[*y*] General *G——s's* son-in-law.

THE

THE
PHEASANT and the LARK.
A F A B L E.

By Dr. DELANY.

——— *Quis iniquæ*

Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se?

JUVENAL.

IN antient times, as bards indite,
(If clerks have con'd the records right)
A Peacock reign'd, whose glorious sway
His subjects with delight obey;
His tail was beauteous to behold,
Replete with goodly eyes and gold
(Fair emblem of that Monarch's guise,
Whose train at once is rich and wise).
And princely rul'd he many regions,
And statesmen wise, and valiant legions.

A Pheasant Lord [z], above the rest,
With ev'ry grace and talent blest,
Was sent to sway, with all his skill,
The sceptre of a neighb'ring Hill [a];

[z] Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[a] Ireland.

No science was to him unknown,
 For all the Arts were all his own :
 In all the living learned read,
 Tho' more delighted with the dead :
 For birds, if antient Tales say true,
 Had then their *Popes* and *Homers* too,
 Could read and write in prose and verse,
 And speak like ***, and build like *Pearce* [b].
 He knew their voices and their wings,
 Who smoothest soars, who sweetest sings ;
 Who toils with ill-fledg'd pens to climb,
 And who attain'd the true sublime :
 Their merits he could well descry,
 He had so exquisite an eye ;
 And, when that fail'd to shew them clear,
 He had as exquisite an ear.
 It chanc'd as on a day he stray'd,
 Beneath an Academic shade,
 He lik'd, amidst a thousand throats,
 The wildness of a Woodlark's [c] notes,
 And search'd, and spy'd, and seiz'd his game,
 And took him home, and made him tame ;
 Found him on trial true and able,
 So cheer'd and fed him at his table.

Here some shrewd critick finds I'm caught,
 And cries out, *Better fed than taught*——
 Then jests on Game and Tame, and reads
 And jests, and so my Tale proceeds.

[b] A famous modern architect.

[c] Dr. D---y.

Long had he study'd in the Wood,
 Conversing with the wise and good ;
 His soul with harmony inspir'd,
 With love of truth and virtue fir'd :
 His Brethren's good and Maker's praise,
 Were all the study of his lays ;
 Were all his study in retreat,
 And now employ'd him with the Great.
 His friendship was the sure resort
 Of all the wretched at the Court ;
 But chiefly merit in distress
 His greatest blessing was to bless.—

This fix'd him in his Patron's breast,
 But fir'd with Envy all the rest :
 I mean that noisy craving crew,
 Who round the Court incessant flew,
 And prey'd like rooks, by pairs and dozens,
 To fill the maws of sons and cousins :
 " Unmov'd their heart, and chill'd their blood,
 " To ev'ry thought of common good,
 " Confining ev'ry hope and care"
 To their own low contracted sphere.
 These ran him down with ceaseless cry,
 But found it hard to tell you why,
 'Till his own worth and wit supply'd
 Sufficient matter to deride :
 " 'Tis Envy's safest, surest rule,
 " To hide her rage in ridicule :
 " The vulgar eye she best beguiles,
 " When all her snakes are deck'd with smiles :"
Sardonic

Sardonic smiles, by Rancour rais'd !
 " Tormented most when seeming pleas'd !"
 'Their spight had more than half expir'd,
 Had he not wrote what all admir'd ;
 What morsels had their malice wanted,
 But that he built, and plann'd, and planted !
 How had his sense and learning griev'd 'em,
 But that his charity reliev'd 'em !

" At highest Worth dull Malice reaches,
 " As flugs pollute the fairest peaches :
 " Envy defames, as Harpies vile
 " Devour the food they first defile."

Now ask the fruit of all his favour---
 " He was not hitherto a faver"---
 What then could make their rage run mad ?
 " Why what he *hop'd*, not what he had.

" What tyrant e'er invented ropes,
 " Or racks, or rods, to punish hopes ?
 " Th' inheritance of Hope and Fame
 " Is seldom earthly Wisdom's aim ;
 " Or, if it were, is not so small,
 " But there is room enough for all."

If he but chance to breathe a song
 (He seldom sang, and never long)
 The noisy, rude, malignant croud,
 Where it was high, pronounc'd it loud :
 Plain Truth was Pride, and, what was fillier,
 Easy and Friendly was Familiar.

Or

Or if he tun'd his lofty lays,
With solemn air, to Virtue's praise,
Alike abusive and erroneous,
They call'd it Hoarse and Unharmonious
Yet so it was to souls like theirs,
Tuneless as *Abel* to the Bears !

A Rook [*d*] with harsh malignant caw
Began, was follow'd by a Daw [*e*]
(Tho' some, who would be thought to know,
Are positive it was a Crow) ;
Jack Daw was seconded by Tit,
Tom Tit [*f*] could write, and so he writ,
A tribe of tuneless Praters follow,
The Jay, the Magpie, and the Swallow,
And twenty more their throats let loose,
Down to the witless waddling Goose.

Some pick'd at him, some flew, some flutter'd,
Some hiss'd, some scream'd, and others mutter'd ;
The Crow, on carrion wont to feast,
The Carrion Crow condemn'd his taste :
The Rook in earnest too, not joking,
Swore all his fingering was but croaking.

Some thought they meant to shew their wit,
Might think so still—"but that they writ"—

[*d*] Dr. *T*——*r*.

[*e*] Right Hon. *R*—— *T*—— *gb*, *Elq* ;

[*f*] Dr. *Sb*---*d*---*n*.

Could

Could it be spight or envy?—"No—
 "Who did no ill, could have no foe."—
 So Wise Simplicity esteem'd,
 Quite otherwise True Wisdom deem'd;
 This question rightly understood,
 "What more provokes than doing good?
 "A soul ennobled and refin'd,
 "Reproaches ev'ry baser mind:
 "As strains exalted and melodious
 "Makes every meaner musick odious."——

At length the Nightingale [g] was heard,
 For Voice and Wisdom long rever'd,
 Esteem'd of all the wise and good,
 The Guardian Genius of the wood:
 He long in discontent retir'd,
 Yet not obscur'd, but more admir'd,
 His Brethren's servile souls disdaining,
 He liv'd indignant and complaining:
 They now afresh provoke his choler,
 It seems the Lark had been his scholar,
 A fav'rite scholar always near him,
 And oft had wak'd whole nights to hear him:
 Enrag'd he canvasses the matter,
 Exposes all their senseless chatter,
 Shews him and them in such a light,
 As more enflames, yet quells their spight,
 They hear his voice, and frighted fly,
 For rage had rais'd it very high:
 Sham'd by the wisdom of his Notes,
 They hide their heads, and hush their throats.

[g] Dean Swift.

A N

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 81

AN

A N S W E R

TO

Dr. DELANY's FABLE

OF THE

PHEASANT and the LARK.

Written in the Year 1730.

IN antient times, the wife were able,
In proper terms, to write a fable :
Their tales would always justly suit
The characters of ev'ry brute.
The ass was dull, the lion brave,
The stag was swift, the fox a knave ;
The daw a thief, the ape a droll,
The hound would scent, the wolf would prole ;
A pigeon would, if shown by *Æsop*,
Fly from the hawk, or pick his pease up.
Far otherwise a great Divine
Has learnt his Fables to refine :
He jumbles men and birds together,
As if they all were of a feather :
You see him first the Peacock bring,
Against all rules, to be a king ;

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G

That

That in his tail he wore his eyes,
By which he grew both rich and wise.
Now, pray, observe the Doctor's choice,
A Peacock chose for flight and voice :
Did ever mortal see a Peacock
Attempt a flight above a haycock ?
And for his singing, Doctor, you know,
Himself complain'd of it to *Junio*.
He squalls in such a hellish noise,
It frightens all the village boys.
'This Peacock kept a standing force,
In regiment of foot and horse ;
Had statesmen too of ev'ry kind,
Who waited on his eyes behind
(And this was thought the highest post ;
For, rule the Rump, you rule the roast).
The Doctor names but one at present,
And he of all birds was a Pheasant.
This Pheasant was a man of wit,
Could read all books were ever writ ;
And, when among companions privy,
Could quote you *Cicero* and *Livy*.
Birds, as he says, and I allow,
Were scholars then, as we are now ;
Could read all volumes up to folios,
And feed on fricassees and olios.
This Pheasant, by the Peacock's will,
Was Viceroy of a neighbouring hill ;
And, as he wander'd in his Park,
He chanc'd to spy a Clergy Lark ;

Was taken with his person outward,
 So prettily he pick'd a cow t---d :
 Then in a net the Pheasant caught him,
 And in his palace fed and taught him.
 The moral of the Tale is pleasant,
 Himself the Lark, my Lord the Pheasant :
 A Lark he is, and such a Lark
 As never came from *Noah's* ark :
 And tho' he had no other notion,
 But building, planning, and devotion ;
 Tho' 'tis a maxim you must know,
 Who does no ill, can have no foe,
 Yet how shall I express in words
 The strange stupidity of birds ?
 This Lark was hated in the wood,
 Because he did his brethren good.
 At last the Nightingale comes in,
 To hold the Doctor by the chin :
 We all can find out whom he means,
 The worst of disaffected Deans :
 Whose wit at best was next to none,
 And now that little next is gone.
 Against the Court is always blabbing,
 And calls the Senate House a Cabbin ;
 So dull, that, but for spleen and spite,
 We ne'er should know that he could write :
 Who thinks the nation always err'd,
 Because himself is not preferr'd :
 His heart is thro' his Libel [b] seen,
 Nor could his malice spare the Q---n ;

[b] Vide a libel on Dr. *Delany* and Lord *Carteret*, Vol. VII.
 p. 107.

Who, had she known his vile behaviour,
 Would ne'er have shown him so much favour.
 A Noble Lord [i] hath told his pranks,
 And well deserves the nation's thanks.
 Oh! would the Senate deign to show
 Repentment on this public Foe;
 Our Nightingale might fit a cage,
 'There let him starve, and vent his rage.
 Or would they but in fetters bind,
 'This enemy of human-kind.
 Harmonious *Coffee* [k] shew thy zeal,
 'Thou champion for the common-weal:
 Nor on a theme like this repine,
 For once to wet thy pen divine:
 Bestow that Libeller a lash,
 Who daily vents seditious trash:
 Who dares revile the nation's wisdom,
 But in the praise of virtue is dumb:
 That Scribbler lash, who neither knows
 The turn of verse, nor style of prose;
 Whose malice, for the worst [l] of ends,
 Would have us lose our ENGLISH friends.
 Who never had one public thought,
 Nor ever gave the poor a groat.
 One clincher more, and I have done;
 I end my labours with a pun.

[i] Lord *Allen*, the same who is meant by *Traulus*. Vide Vol. VII. p. 138.

[k] A *Dublin* Garretteer.

[l] Vide Vol. VII. p. 33. A new Song on a seditious pamphlet.

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 85

Jove send this Nightingale may fall,
Who spends his day and *Night in gall*.
So, Nightingale and Lark, adieu;
I see the greatest Owls in you
That ever screech'd or ever *flew*.

}

THE

PROGRESS OF MARRIAGE.

ÆTATIS SUÆ fifty-two,
A rich Divine began to woo
A handsome, young, imperious girl,
Nearly related to an Earl.
Her parents and her friends consent,
The couple to the temple went:
They first invite the *Cyprian* Queen;
'Twas answer'd, She would not be seen:
The Graces next, and all the Muses
Were bid in form, but sent excuses.
Juno attended at the porch,
With farthing candle for a torch,
While Mistress *Iris* held her train,
The faded bow distilling rain.
Then *Hebe* came, and took her place,
But shew'd no more than half her face.

l. VII

mphelet
Jove

Whate'er those dire forebodings meant,
In mirth the wedding-day was spent;

The wedding-day, you take me right,
I promise nothing for the night.
The Bridegroom, drest to make a figure,
Assumes an artificial vigour ;
A flourish'd night-cap on, to grace
His ruddy, wrinkled, smiling face ;
Like the faint red upon a pippin,
Half wither'd by a winter's keeping.

And thus set out this happy pair,
The Swain is rich, the Nymph is fair ;
But, what I gladly would forget,
The Swain is old, the Nymph coquette.
Both from the goal together start ;
Scarce run a step before they part ;
No common ligament that binds
The various textures of their minds ;
Their thoughts and actions, hopes and fears,
Less corresponding than their years.
Her spouse desires his coffee soon,
She rises to her tea at noon.
While he goes out to cheapen books,
She at the glass consults her looks ;
While *Betty's* buzzing in her ear,
“ Lord, what a dress these parsons wear ! ”
So odd a choice how could she make ?
Wish'd him a Col'nel for her sake.
Then, on her fingers ends, she counts,
Exact, to what his age amounts.
The Dean, she heard her uncle say,
Is sixty, if he be a day ;

His ruddy cheeks are no disguise ;
 You see the crows' feet round his eyes.

At once she rambles to the shops,
 To cheapen tea, and talk with fops ;
 Or calls a council of her maids,
 And tradesmen, to compare brocades.
 Her weighty morning bus'ness o'er,
 Sits down to dinner just at four ;
 Minds nothing that is done or said,
 Her ev'ning work so fills her head.
 The Dean, who us'd to dine at one,
 Is maukish, and his stomach gone ;
 In thread-bare gown, would scarce a louse hold,
 Looks like the chaplain of his household,
 Beholds her from the chaplain's place
 In *French* brocades and *Flanders* lace ;
 He wonders what employs her brain,
 But never asks, or asks in vain ;
 His mind is full of other cares,
 And, in the sneaking parson's airs,
 Computes, that half a parish dues
 Will hardly find his wife in shoes.

Canst thou imagine, dull Divine,
 'Twill gain her love to make her fine ?
 Hath she no other wants beside ?
 You raise desire as well as pride,
 Enticing coxcombs to adore,
 And teach her to despise thee more.

If in her coach she'll condescend
To place him at the hinder end,
Her hoop is hoist above his nose,
His odious gown would soil her cloaths,
And drops him at the church, to pray,
While she drives on to see the play.
He, like an orderly divine,
Comes home a quarter after nine,
And meets her hasting to the ball:
Her chairmen push him from the wall.
He enters in, and walks up stairs,
And calls the family to pray'rs;
Then goes alone to take his rest
In bed, where he can spare her best.
At five the footmen make a din,
Her Ladyship is just come in,
The masquerade began at two,
She stole away with much ado;
And shall be chid this afternoon
For leaving company so soon:
She'll say, and she may truly say't,
She can't abide to stay out late.

But now, though scarce a twelvemonth marry'd,
Poor Lady *Jane* has thrice miscarry'd:
The cause, alas! is quickly guest,
The town has whisper'd round the jest.
Think on some remedy in time,
You find his Rev'ence past his prime,

Already

Already dwindled to a lath ;
No other way but try the *Bath*.

For *Venus*, rising from the ocean,
Infus'd a strong prolific potion,
That mixt with *Achelöus'* spring,
The *horned* flood, as poets sing,
Who, with an *English* beauty smitten,
Ran under ground from *Greece* to *Britain* ;
The genial virtue with him brought,
And gave the Nymph a plenteous draught ;
Then fled, and left his horn behind
For husbands past their youth to find :
The Nymph, who still with passion burn'd,
Was to a boiling fountain turn'd,
Where childless wives croud ev'ry morn
To drink in *Achelöus'* horn.
And here the father often gains
That title by another's pains.

Hither, though much against the grain,
The Dean has carry'd Lady *Jane*.
He, for a while, would not consent,
But vow'd his money all was spent :
His money spent ! a Clownish reason !
And must my Lady slip her season ?
The Doctor, with a double fee,
Was brib'd to make the Dean agree.

Here all diversions of the place
Are proper in my Lady's case :

With

With which she patiently complies,
Merely because her friends advise ;
His money and her time employs
In musick, raffling-rooms, and toys ;
Or, in the *Cross-bath*, seeks an heir,
Since others oft have found one there :
Where, if the Dean by chance appears,
It shames his cassock and his years.
He keeps his distance in the gallery,
'Till banish'd by some coxcomb's raillery ;
For 'twould his character expose
To bathe among the belles and beaux.

So have I seen, within a pen,
Young ducklings foster'd by a hen ;
But, when let out, they run and muddle,
As instinct leads them, in a puddle :
The sober hen, not born to swim,
With mournful note clucks round the brim.

The Dean, with all his best endeavour,
Gets not an heir, but gets a fever.
A victim to the last essays
Of vigor in declining days,
He dies, and leaves his mourning mate
(What could he less?) his whole estate.

The widow goes through all her forms :
New Lovers now will come in swarms,
Oh, may I see her soon dispensing
Her favours to some broken ensign !

Him

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 91

Him let her marry, for his face,
And only coat of tarnish'd lace;
To turn her naked out of doors,
And spend her jointure on his whore:
But, for a parting present, leave her
A rooted pox to last for ever.

F A B U L A,

C A N I S E T U M B R A.

ORE cibum portans catulus dum spectat in
undis,

Apparet liquido prædæ melioris imago:
Dum speciosa diu damna admiratur, et alte
Ad latices inhiat, cadit imo vortice præceps
Ore cibus, nec non simulachrum corripit unâ.
Occupat ille avidus deceptis faucibus umbram;
Illudit species, ac dentibus aëram mordet.

EPI.

E P I G R A M S.

Written upon a Window in an Inn.

WE fly from luxury and wealth,
 To hardships in pursuit of health;
 From gen'rous wines and costly fare,
 And doting in an easy chair;
 Pursue the Goddess Health in vain,
 To find her in a country scene,
 And ev'ry where her footsteps trace,
 And see her marks in ev'ry face;
 And still her favourites we meet,
 Crouding the roads with naked feet.
 But oh! so faintly we pursue,
 We ne'er can have her full in view.

Written upon Windows at Inns in ENGLAND.

THE glass, by lovers, nonsense blurr'd,
 Dims and obscures our sight:
 So when our passions Love hath stirr'd,
 It darkens Reason's light.

Another,

Another, written upon a Window where
there was no Writing before.

THANKS to my Stars, I once can see
A window here from scribbling free :
Here no conceited coxcombs pass,
To scratch their paultry drabs on glafs ;
Nor party-fool is calling names,
Or dealing crowns to *George* and *James*.

Another at C H E S T E R.

MY landlord is civil,
But dear as the D——I.
Your pockets grow empty,
With nothing to tempt ye :
The wine is so sour,
'Twill give you a scour :
The beer and the ale
Are mingled with stale.
The veal is such carrion,
A dog would be weary on.
All this I have felt,
For I live on a smelt.

Another,

Another, in C H E S T E R.

THE walls of this Town
Are full of renown,
And strangers delight to walk round 'em :
But, as for the dwellers,
Both buyers and sellers,
For me, you may hang 'em, or drown 'em.

Another, at H O L Y H E A D [m].

O *Neptune ! Neptune !* must I still
Be here detain'd against my will ?
Is this your justice, when I'm come
Above two hundred miles from home ?
O'er mountains steep, o'er dusty plains,
Half choak'd with dust, half drown'd with rains ;
Only your Godship to implore
To let me kiss your other shore ?
A boon so small ! But I may weep,
Whilst you're, like *Baal*, fast asleep.

[m] These Verses are signed *J—K---*, but written, as it is presumed, in Dr. *Swift's* hand.

AN

A N S W E R

TO A CERTAIN

DOCTOR'S COMPLAINT^[n].

DOCTOR.

DEAF, giddy, helpless, left alone;

A N S W E R.

Except the first, the fault's your own,

DOCTOR.

To all my friends a burthen grown.

A N S W E R.

Because to few you will be shewn.

Give them good wine, and meat to stuff,

You may have company enough.

DOCTOR.

No more I hear my church's bell,

Than if it rang out for my knell.

A N S W E R.

Then write and read, 'twill do as well.

DOCTOR.

At thunder now no more I start,

Than at the rumbling of a cart.

A N S W E R.

Think then of thunder when you f---t.

[n] This Poem is printed in Vol. VII. p. 352, but without the Answer.

DOC.

P O E M S O N
D O C T O R.

And, what's incredible, alack!

No more I hear a woman's clack.

A N S W E R.

A woman's clack, if I have skill,
Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill;
But louder than a bell, or thunder;
That does, I own, encrease my wonder.

V E R S E S

O N

I K N O W N O T W H A T.

MY latest tribute here I send,
With this let your collection end.
Thus I consign you down to fame,
A character to praise or blame:
And, if the whole may pass for true,
Contented rest, you have your due.
Give future times the satisfaction
To leave one handle for detraction.

TOLAND's

TOLAND'S INVITATION [o]

TO DISMAL,

TO DINE WITH THE CALVES-HEAD-CLUB.

Imitated from HORACE, Epist. V. Lib. I.

A BALLAD.

IF, dearest *Dismal*, you for once can dine
Upon a single dish and tavern-wine,
Toland to you this invitation sends,
To eat the CALVES-HEAD with your trusty
friends.

Suspend

SI potes Archaicis conviva recumbere lectis,
Nec modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ;
Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.

* * * * *

[o] This Poem was occasioned by the Lord-Treasurer *Oxford's* hinting one evening to Dr. *Swift*, that he wished a ballad was made on the Earl of *Nottingham*; and, accordingly, the ballad was written and printed the next morning.---And when it was read after dinner, in a large circle, where my lord *Oxford* was present, it made the whole company laugh a dozen times. Vide *Swift's* Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, Chap. II. p. 227.

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H

Mitte

Suspend a-while your vain ambitious hopes,
 Leave hunting after bribes, forget your tropes.
 To-morrow we our *mystic feast* prepare,
 Where thou, our latest *profelyte*, shalt share :
 When we, by proper signs and symbols, tell
 How, by *brave hands*, the ROYAL TRAITOR fell :
 The meat shall represent the TYRANT's head.
 The wine his blood our predecessors shed !
 Whilst an *alluding* hymn some artist sings,
 We toast Confusion to the race of kings :
 At monarchy we nobly shew our spite,
 And talk *what fools call treason* all the night.

Who, by disgraces or ill-fortune sunk,
 Feels not his soul enliven'd when he's drunk ?
 Wine can clear up *Godolphin's* cloudy face,
 And fill *Jack Smith* with hopes to keep his place ;
 By force of wine, ev'n *Scarborough* is brave,
Hal [*p*] grows more pert, and *Sommers* not so
 grave :

Wine

Mitte leves spes, et certamina divitiarum,
 Et Moschi causam. Cras nato Cæsare festus
 Dat veniam somnumque dies : impune licbit
 Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.

* * * * *

Quid non ebrietas designat ? operta reeludit ;

[*p*] *Harry Boyle*, who is mentioned three times in this ballad.

Spes

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 93

Wine can give *Portland* wit, and *Cleveland* sense,
Montague learning, *Bolton* eloquence :

Cholmondely, when drunk, can never lose his
 wand,

And *L—n* then imagines he has land.

My province is, to see that all be right,
 Glasses and linen clean, and pewter bright ;
 From our *mysterious club* to keep out spies,,
 And Tories (drefs'd like waiters) in disguise.
 You shall be coupled as you best approve,
 Seated at table next the men you love.

Sunderland, *Orford*, *Boyle*, and *Richmond's* Grace
 Will come ; and *Hampden* shall have *Walpole's*
 place.

Wharton, unless prevented by a whore,
 Will hardly fail, and there is room for more ;
 But

Spes jubet esse ratas ; in prælia trudit inermem ;
 Sollicitis animis onus eximit ; addocet artes.
 Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum ?
 Contractâ quem non in paupertate solutum ?
 Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor, et non
 Invitus ; ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa
 Corrugat nares ; ne non et cantharus, et lanx,
 Ostendat tibi te ; ne fidos inter amicos
 Sit, qui dicta foras eliminet : ut coeat par,
 Jungaturque pari. Brutum tibi, Septimiamque
 Et, nisi cœna prior, potiorque puella Sabinum
 Detinet, assumam ; locus est et pluribus umbris ;

[9] *Walpole* was then confined in the Tower.

H 2

Sed

But I love elbow-room whene'er I drink,
And honest *Harry* is too apt to ft—k.

Let no pretence of bus'ness make you stay,
Yet take one word of counsel by the way.
If *Guernsey* [r] call, send word you're gone abroad,
He'll tease you with King *Charles* and bishop *Laud*,
Or make you fast, and carry you to pray'rs :
But if he will break in, and walk up stairs,
Steal by the back-door out, and leave him there ;
Then order *Squash* to call a hackney-chair.

Sed nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ.
Tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe ; et rebus omiſſis,
Atria ſervantem poſtico falle clientem.

[r] The Earl of *Nottingham*'s brother.

GEORGE

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 101

GEORGE [s] NIM-DAN-DEAN'S
I N V I T A T I O N [t]

TO

Mr. THOMAS SHERIDAN.

Gallstown, Aug. 2, 1721.

DE A R *Tom*, this verse, which, however the beginning may appear, yet in the *end's good metre*,
Is sent to desire that, when your *August* vacation comes, your *friends you'd meet here*.

[s] In the year 1721, Doctor *Swift*, Doctor *Delany*, Doctor *Sheridan*, Doctor *Stopford*, the Reverend *Dan Jackson*, and some other company, spent a great part of the summer at *Gallstown*, in the county of *Westmeath*, the seat of *George Rochfort*, Esq; father to the present Earl of *Bellevidere*. Many of the gentlemen assembled in this groupe had a genius for poetry, and a taste for the polite arts. In this retirement they passed their hours very agreeably, and frequently amused themselves with poetical jests and whimsies of the brain, which undoubtedly were never designed originally for the press. However, since, by one means or other, several of those ingenious rapid performances have already appeared in some of the former volumes of Dr. *Swift's* works, it is hoped the two or three following copies of verses, which were communicated to the Editor of these volumes by a gentleman who had them long in his possession, will not meet with an ungracious reception from persons of taste and refinement.

[t] This Invitation seems to have been the joint composition of *George Rochfort*, *John Rochfort* (who was called *Nim*, or *Nimrod*,

H 3

For

For why should stay you in that filthy hole, I mean
the *city so smoaky*,
When you have not one friend left in town, or at
least no one that's *witty to joke w'ye*?
For, as for honest *John* [u], tho' I am not sure
on't, yet I'll be *hang'd, lefs he*
Be gone down to the county of *Wexford* with that
great peer the Lord *Anglesey* [w].
Oh! but I forgot, perhaps, by this time, you may
have one come to town, but I don't know whe-
ther he be friend or *foe, Delany*:
But, however, if he be come, bring him down,
and you shall go back in a fortnight, for I know
there's *no delaying ye*.
Oh! I forgot too, I believe there may be one
more, I mean that great fat joker, *friend*
Helsham, he
That wrote the Prologue [x]; and if you stay with
him, depend on't, in the *end, he'll sham ye*.

by Dr. *Swift*, because he was fond of hunting), *Dan Jackson*, and
Dr. *Swift*, in a vein of whim and merriment; and, in all probabi-
lity, was sent off directly by the post to *Sheridan*.

[u] It is supposed that by *John*, in this passage, is meant Dr.
Walmsley.

[w] *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesey*.

[x] It was customary with Doctor *Sheridan* to have a *Greek* Play
acted by his head class just before they entered the University;
and accordingly, in the year 1720, the Doctor, having fixed on
Hippolytus, writ a Prologue in *English*, to be spoken by Master *Tom*

Bring

Bring down Long Shanks *Jim* [y] too; but now
I think on't, he is not come yet from *Court-*
town [z], *I fancy*;

For I heard a month ago, that he was down there
a *courting sly Nancy*.

However, bring down yourself, and you bring
down all; for, to say it *we may venture*,

In thee *Delany's spleen*, *John's mirth*, *Helsham's*
jokes, and the soft soul of amorous *Jemmy*
center.

Putland, one of the youngest children he had in his school. The Prologue was very neat and elegant, but extremely pueril and quite adapted to the childhood of the speaker, who as regularly was taught, and rehearsed his part, as any of the upper lads did theirs. However, it unfortunately happened, that Doctor *King*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, had promised *Sheridan* that he would go and see his lads perform the tragedy. Upon which Dr. *Helsham* writ another Prologue, wherein he laughed egregiously at *Sheridan's*, and privately instructed Master *Putland* how to act his part; and, at the same time, exacted a promise from the child, that no consideration should make him repeat that Prologue which he had been taught by *Sheridan*. When the play was to be acted, the archbishop attended according to his promise, and Master *Putland* began *Helsham's* Prologue, and went through it to the amazement of *Sheridan*; which fired him to such a degree (although he was one of the best-natured men in the world) that he would have entirely put off the play, had it not been in respect to the Archbishop, who was indeed highly complimented in *Helsham's* performance. When the play was over, the Archbishop was very desirous to hear *Sheridan's* Prologue; but all the entreaties of the Archbishop, the child's father, and *Sheridan*, could not prevail with Master *Putland* to repeat it, having, he said, promised faithfully that he would not, upon any account whatever; and therefore insisted that he would keep his word.

[y] Doctor *James Stopford*, late bishop of *Cloyne*.

[z] *Courtstown*, the seat of ——— *Hussay*, Esq; in the county of *Kildare*.

P O S T S C R I P T.

I had forgot to desire you to bring down what I say
you have, and you'll believe me as sure as a
gun, and own it;

I mean, what no other mortal in the universe can
boast of, your own spirit of *pun, and own wit.*

And now I hope you'll excuse this rhyming,
which I must say is (tho' written somewhat at
large) trim and clean;

And so I conclude, with humble respects as usual,
Your most dutiful and obedient

George Nim-Dan-Dean.

TO
GEORGE NIM-DAN-DEAN,
ESQUIRE;

Upon his incomparable VERSES, &c. of
AUGUST 2, 1721.

Written by Dr. DELANY, in the Name of
THOMAS SHERIDAN [a].

HAIL! human compound quadrifarious!
Invincible as Wight *Briareus*!
Hail! doubly-doubled mighty merry one,
Stronger than triple-body'd *Geryon*!
Oh! may your Vastness deign t'excuse
The praises of a puny Muse,
Unable, in her utmost flight,
To reach thy huge *Colossian* height.
T'attempt to write like thee were frantic,
Whose lines are, like thyself, gigantic.

Yet let me bless, in humbler strain,
Thy vast, thy bold *Cambygian* vein,
Pour'd out t'enrich thy native isle,
As *Egypt* wont to be with *Nile*.

[a] These verses were all written in circles, one within another,
appears from the observations in the following poem by Dr. *Swift*.

Oh!

Oh ! how I joy to see thee wander,
 In many a winding loose meander,
 In circling mazes, smooth and supple,
 And ending in a clink quadruple ;
 Loud, yet agreeable withal,
 Like rivers rattling in their fall.
 Thine, sure, is poetry divine,
 Where wit and majesty combine ;
 Where ev'ry line, as huge as seven,
 If stretch'd in length, would reach to Heav'n :
 Here all comparing would be stand'ring,
 The least is more than *Alexandrine*.

Against thy verse Time fees with pain,
 He whets his envious scythe in vain ;
 For, tho' from thee he much may pare,
 Yet much thou still wilt have to spare.

Thou hast alone the skill to feast
 With *Roman* elegance of taste,
 Who hast of rhymes as vast resources
 As *Pompey's* caterer of courses.

O thou, of all the Nine inspir'd !
 My languid soul, with teaching tir'd,
 How is it raptur'd when it thinks
 On thy harmonious sett of clinks ;
 Each answ'ring each in various rhymes,
 Like Echo to St. *Patrick's* chimes ?

Thy Muse, majestic in her rage,
 Moves like *Statira* on the stage,

And

And scarcely can one page sustain
 The length of such a flowing train :
 Her train, of variegated dye,
 Shews like *Thaumantia's* in the sky ;
 Alike they glow, alike they please,
 Alike imprest by *Phæbus'* rays.

Thy verse—(Ye Gods ! I cannot bear it !)
 To what, to what shall I compare it ?
 'Tis like, what I have oft heard spoke on,
 The famous statue of *Laocoon*.
 'Tis like—O yes, 'tis very like it,
 The long long string with which you fly kite.
 'Tis like what you, and one or two more,
 Roar to your Echo [*b*] in good humour ;
 And ev'ry couplet thou hast writ
 Concludes like *Rattab-whittab-whit* [*c*].

[*b*] At *Gallstown*, there is so famous an Echo, that, if you repeat two lines of *Virgil* out of a speaking-trumpet, you may hear the nymph return them to your ear with great propriety and clearness.

[*c*] These words allude to their amusements with the Echo, having no other signification but to express the sound of stones returned by the Echo, when beaten one against the other.

TO

TO

MR. THOMAS SHERIDAN,

Upon his VERSES written in Circles.

By DOCTOR SWIFT.

IT never was known that circular letters
By humble companions were sent to their
betters :

And, as to the subject, our judgement, *mehercle*,
Is this, that you argue like fools in a circle.
But now for your verses ; we tell you, *imprimis*,
The segment so large 'twixt your reason and rhyme
is,

That we walk all about, like a horse in a pound,
And, before we find either, our noddles turn round.
Sufficient it were, one would think, in your mad
rant,

To give us your measures of line by a quadrant.
But we took our dividers, and found your d—n'd
metre,

In each single verse, took up a diameter.
But how, Mr. *Sheridan*, came you to venture
George, *Dan*, *Dean*, and *Nim* to place in the
centre [*d*]?

[*d*] There were four human figures in the center of the circular
verses.

'Twill

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 109

'Twill appear, to your cost, you are fairly trepann'd,
For the cord of your circle is now in their hand;
The cord, or the radius, it matters not whether,
By which your jade *Pegasus*, fixt in a tether,
As his betters are us'd, shall be lash'd round the
ring:

Three fellows with whips, and the Dean holds the
string.

Will Hancock declares you are out of your compass,
To encroach on his art by writing of bombas;
And has taken just now a firm resolution
To answer your style without circumlocation.

Lady *Betty* [e] presents you her service most
humble,

And is not afraid your Worship will grumble,
That she makes of your verses a hoop for Miss
Tam [f],

Which is all at present; and so I remain——

[e] Daughter of the Earl of *Drogheda*, and married to *George*
Rockfort, Esq;

[f] Miss *Tam*, (a short name of *Thomason*) lady *Betty*'s daughter
then perhaps about a year old. She is now married to *Gustavus*
Lambert, Esq; of *Paynstown*, in the county of *Meath*.

O F

MEAN AND GREAT FIGURES,
made by several persons.

Of those who have made GREAT FIGURES in some particular Action or Circumstance of their Lives.

*A*LEXANDER the Great, after his victory (at the Streights of Mount Taurus), when he entered the tent where the queen and the princesses of Persia fell at his feet.

Socrates, the whole last day of his life, and particularly from the time he took the poison until the moment he expired.

Cicero, when he was recalled from his banishment; the people, through every place he passed, meeting him with shouts of joy and congratulation, and all Rome coming out to receive him.

Regulus, when he went out of Rome attended by his friends to the gates, and returned to Carthage according to his word of honour, although he knew he must be put to a cruel death, for advising the Romans to pursue their war with that commonwealth.

Scipio,

G R E A T F I G U R E S. III

Scipio the Elder, when he dismissed a beautiful captive lady, presented to him after a great victory, turning his head aside to preserve his own virtue.

The same *Scipio*, when he and *Hannibal* met before the battle, if it be true.

Cincinnatus, when the messengers, sent by the Senate to make him Dictator, found him at the plough.

Epaminondas, when the *Persian* ambassador came to his house, and found him in the midst of poverty.

The earl of *Strafford*, the day that he made his own defence at his trial.

King *Charles* the martyr, during his whole trial, and at his death.

The Black Prince, when he waited at supper on the king of *France*, whom he had conquered and taken prisoner the same day.

Virgil, when at *Rome*, the whole audience rose up, out of veneration, as he entered the theatre.

Mahomet the Great, when he cut off his beloved mistress's head, on a stage erected for that purpose, to convince his soldiers, who taxed him for preferring his love to his glory.

Cromwell,

Cromwell, when he quelled a mutiny in *Hyde Park*.

Harry the Great of *France*, when he entered *Paris*, and sat at cards the same night with some great ladies, who were his mortal enemies.

Robert Harley earl of *Oxford*, at his trial.

Cato of *Utica*, when he provided for the safety of his friends, and had determined to die.

Sir Thomas More, during his imprisonment, and at his execution.

Marius, when the soldier sent to kill him in the dungeon was struck with so much awe and veneration, that his sword fell from his hand.

Douglass, when the ship he commanded was on fire, and he lay down to die in it, because it should not be said, that one of his family ever quitted their post.

Sir Jerom Bowes, * * * * *

Of

*Of those who have made a mean contemptible Figure,
in some Action or Circumstance of their Lives.*

Anthony, at Actium, when he fled after Cleopatra.

*Pompey, when he was killed on the sea-shore in
Egypt.*

Nero and Vitellius, when they were put to death.

*Lepidus, when he was compelled to lay down
his share of the Triumvirate.*

*Cromwell, the day he refused the Kingship out
of fear.*

*Perseus King of Macedon, when he was led in
triumph.*

Richard II. of England, after he was deposed.

*The late king of Poland, when the king of Swe-
den forced him to give up his kingdom; and when
he took it again upon the king of Sweden's defeat
by the Muscovites.*

*King James II. of England, when the prince of
Orange sent to him at midnight to leave London.*

King *William III.* of *England*, when he sent to beg the House of Commons to continue his *Dutch* guards, and was refused.

The late queen *Anne* of *England*, when she sent *Whitworth* to *Muscovy* on an embassy of humiliation, for an insult committed here on that prince's ambassador.

The lord chancellor *Bacon*, when he was convicted of bribery.

The late duke of *Marlborough*, when he was forced, after his own disgrace, to carry his duchess's gold key to the queen.

The old earl of *Pembroke*, when a *Scotch* lord gave him a lash with a whip at *New market*, in presence of all the nobility, and he bore it with patience.

King *Charles II.* of *England*, when he entered into the second *Dutch* war; and in many other actions during his whole reign.

Philip II. of *Spain*, after the defeat of the *Armada*.

The emperor *Charles V.* when he resigned his crown, and nobody would believe his reasons.

King *Charles I.* of *England*, when, in gallantry to his Queen, he thought to surprize her with a present of a diamond buckle, which he pushed
down

down her breast, and tore her flesh with the tongue; upon which she drew it out, and flung it on the ground.

Fairfax, the parliament general, at the time of King *Charles's* trial.

Julius Cæsar, when *Antony* offered to put a diadem on his head, and the people shouted for joy to see him decline it; which he never offered to do, until he saw their dislike in their countenances.

Coriolanus, when he withdrew his army from *Rome* at the intreaty of his mother.

Hannibal, at *Antiochus's* court.

Beau Fielding, at fifty years old, when, in a quarrel upon the stage, he was run into his breast, which he opened and shewed to the ladies, that he might move their love and pity; but they all fell a laughing.

The Count *de Buffy Rabutin*, when he was recalled to Court after twenty years banishment into the country, and affected to make the same figure he did in his youth.

The Earl of *Sunderland*, when he turned Papist in the time of King *James II.* and underwent all the forms of a Heretick converted.

Pope *Clement VII.* when he was taken prisoner, at *Rome*, by the Emperor *Charles V's* forces.

Queen *Mary of Scotland*, when she suffered *Bothwell* to ravish her, and pleaded that as an excuse for marrying him.

King *John of England*, when he gave up his kingdom to the Pope, to be held as a fief to the see of *Rome*.

CON-

CONCERNING THAT
UNIVERSAL HATRED

WHICH

PREVAILS against the CLERGY.

MAY 24, 1736.

I HAVE been long considering and conjecturing, what could be the causes of that great disgust, of late, against the Clergy of both kingdoms, beyond what was ever known 'till that monster and tyrant, *Henry VIII.* who took away from them, against law, reason, and justice, at least two thirds of their legal possessions; and whose successors (except queen *Mary*) went on with their rapine, till the accession of king *James I.* That detestable tyrant *Henry VIII.* although he abolished the *Pope's* power in *England*, as universal bishop, yet what he did in that article, however just it were in itself, was the mere effect of his irregular appetite, to divorce himself from a wife he was weary of for a younger and more beautiful woman, whom he afterwards beheaded. But, at the same time, he was an entire defender of all the Popish doctrines, even those which were the most absurd. And, while he put people

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to death for denying him to be head of the church, he burned every offender against the doctrines of the Roman Faith; and cut off the head of Sir *Thomas More*, a person of the greatest virtue this kingdom ever produced, for not directly owning him to be head of the church. Among all the princes who ever reigned in the world, there was never so infernal a beast as *Henry VIII.* in every vice of the most odious kind, without any one appearance of virtue: but cruelty, lust, rapine, and atheism, were his peculiar talents. He rejected the power of the pope for no other reason, than to gain his full swing to commit sacrilege, in which no tyrant, since Christianity became national, did ever equal him by many degrees. The abbeyes, endowed with lands by the mistaken notion of well-disposed men, were indeed too numerous, and hurtful to the kingdom; and, therefore, the legislature might, after the Reformation, have justly applied them to some pious or public uses.

In a very few centuries after Christianity became national in most parts of *Europe*, although the church of *Rome* had already introduced many corruptions in religion; yet the piety of early Christians, as well as new converts, was so great, and particularly of princes, as well as noblemen and other wealthy persons, that they built many religious houses, for those who were inclined to live in a recluse or solitary manner, endowing those monasteries with land. It is true, we read

of

AGAINST THE CLERGY. 119

of monks some ages before, who dwelt in caves and cells, in desert places. But, when public edifices were erected and endowed, they began gradually to degenerate into idleness, ignorance, avarice, ambition, and luxury, after the usual fate of all human institutions. The popes, who had already aggrandized themselves, laid hold of the opportunity to subject all religious houses, with their priors and abbots, to their peculiar authority; whereby these religious orders became of an interest directly different from the rest of mankind, and wholly at the pope's devotion. I need say no more on this article, so generally known and so frequently treated, or of the frequent endeavours of some other princes, as well as our own, to check the growth, and wealth, and power of the regulars.

In later times, this mistaken piety, of erecting and endowing abbeys, began to decrease. And therefore, when some new-invented sect of monks and friars began to start up, not being able to procure grants of land, they got leave from the pope to appropriate the tithes and glebes of certain parishes, as contiguous or near as they could find, obliging themselves to send out some of their body to take care of the people's souls: and, if some of those parishes were at too great a distance from the abbey, the monks appointed to attend them were paid, for the cure, either a small stipend of a determined sum, or sometimes a third part, or what are now called the vicarial tithes.

As to the church-lands, it hath been the opinion of many writers, that, in *England*, they amounted to a third part of the whole kingdom. And therefore, if that wicked prince above-mentioned, when he had cast off the pope's power, had introduced some reformation in religion, he could not have been blamed for taking away the abbey-lands by authority of parliament. But, when he continued the most cruel persecutor of all those who differed in the least article of the popish religion, which was then the national and established faith, his seizing on those lands, and applying them to prophane uses, was absolute sacrilege, in the strongest sense of the word; having been bequeathed by princes and pious men to sacred uses.

In the reign of this prince, the church and court of *Rome* had arrived to such a height of corruption, in doctrine and discipline, as gave great offence to many wise, learned, and pious men, through most parts of *Europe*; and several countries agreed to make some reformation in religion. But, although a proper and just reformation were allowed to be necessary, even to preserve Christianity itself, yet the passions and vices of men had mingled themselves so far, as to pervert and confound all the good endeavours of those who intended well: And thus the reformation, in every country where it was attempted, was carried on in the most impious and scandalous manner that can possibly be conceived. To which unhappy proceedings we owe all the just reproaches that Roman

Catholicks have cast upon us ever since. For, when the northern kingdoms and states grew weary of the pope's tyranny, and when their preachers, beginning with the scandalous abuses of indulgencies, and proceeding farther to examine several points of faith, had credit enough with their princes, who were in some fear lest such a change might affect the peace of their countries, because their bishops had great influence on the people by their wealth and power; these politic teachers had a ready answer to this purpose: "Sir, your majesty need not be in any pain or apprehension: take away the lands, and sink the authority of the bishops: bestow those lands on your courtiers, on your nobles, and your great officers in your army; and then you will be secure of the people." This advice was exactly followed. And, in the protestant monarchies abroad, little more than the shadow of Episcopacy is left; but, in the republicks, is wholly extinct.

In *England*, the Reformation was brought in after a somewhat different manner, but upon the same principle of robbing the church. However, *Henry VIII.* with great dexterity, discovered an invention to gratify his insatiable thirst for blood, on both religions, * * * * *

TO

FRANCIS GRANT, Esq;

MERCHANT IN LONDON.

[Francis Grant, Esq; of London, Merchant, younger son of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, Baronet, having an high opinion of the herring and other fisheries in the British seas, writ and published a pamphlet, in the year 1733, on that subject, principally with a view to excite the encouragement of the publick, to such of the mercantile people as might engage in a project so extremely beneficial. The pamphlet was much esteemed; but the ministry of England, in those days, fearing to offend the Dutch, were not inclined to favour it. Whereupon, Mr. Grant writ a letter to the Reverend Doctor Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, who was then very eminent in Ireland, to try if the patriot party there would espouse the design, and reap benefit to thir country from what was thus rejected in England: To which letter the Dean writ the following Answer, which greatly shews the man, as well as the general opinion he had of those times.]

SIR,

Dublin, March 23, 1733-4.

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your letter, and Discourse upon the Fishery: You discover, in both, a true love of your country,
and

and (excepting your civilities to me) a very good judgment, good wishes to this ruined kingdom, and a perfect knowledge in the subject you treat. But you are more temperate than I, and consequently much wiser: For corruptions are apt to make me impatient, and give offence, which you prudently avoid.

Ever since I began to think, I was enraged at the folly of *England*, in suffering the *Dutch* to have almost the whole advantage of our fishery, just under our noses.

The last Lord *Wemys* told me, he was governor of a castle in *Scotland* near which the *Dutch* used to fish: he sent to them, in a civil manner, to desire they would send him some fish, which they brutishly refused; whereupon he ordered three or four cannon to be discharged from the castle (for their boats were in reach of the shot); and immediately they sent him more than he wanted.

The *Dutch* are like a knot of sharpers among a parcel of honest gentlemen, who think they understand play, and are bubbled of their money. I love them for the love they have to their country; which, however, is no virtue in them, because it is their private interest, which is directly contrary in *England*. In the Queen's time, I did often press the Lord-Treasurer *Oxford*, and others of the ministry, upon this very subject; but the answer was, "We must not offend the *Dutch*;" who, at that very time, were opposing us in all our steps towards a peace. I laughed to see the
zeal

zeal that ministry had about the fishing at *Newfoundland* (I think), while no care was taken against the *Dutch* fishing just at our doors.

As to my native country, I happened indeed, by a perfect accident, to be born here, my mother being left here from returning to her house at *Leicester*, and I was a year old before I was sent to *England*: and thus I am a *Teague*, or an *Irishman*, or what people please, although the best part of my life was in *England*.

What I did for this country was from perfect hatred of tyranny and oppression, for which I had a proclamation against me of 300*l.* which my old friend my Lord *Carteret* was forced to consent to, the very first or second night of his arrival hither. The crime was that of writing against a project of one *Wood*, an Ironmonger, to coin 100,000*l.* in halfpence, not worth a *sixth* part of the money, which was laid before the people in so plain a manner, that they all refused it; and so the nation was preserved from immediate ruin.

I have done some smaller services to this kingdom; but I can do no more. I have too many years upon me, and have too much sickness. I am out of favour at Court, where I was well received, during two summers, six and seven years ago. The governing people here do not love me. For, as corrupt as *England* is, it is an habitation of saints in comparison of *Ireland*. We are fl—s, and kn—s, and fools; and all, but bishops and

6

people

people in employments, beggars. The cash of *Ireland* does not amount to 200,000*l.* The few honest men among us are dead-hearted, poor, and out of favour and power.

I talked to two or three gentlemen of this House of Commons, now sitting here ; and, mentioning your scheme, shewed how very advantageous it would be to *Ireland*. They agreed with me : but said, that, if such a thing were proposed, the members would all go out, as at a thing they had no concern in.

I believe the people of *Lapland*, or the *Hottentots*, are not so miserable a people as we ; for oppression, supported by power, will infallibly introduce slavish principles. I am afraid that, even in *England*, your proposal will come to nothing. There is not virtue enough left among mankind. If your scheme should pass into an act, it will become a job : Your sanguine temper will cool : R—s will be the only gainers. Party and faction will intermingle, and defeat the most essential parts of the whole design. Standing armies in times of peace, projects of excise, and bribing at elections, are all you are like to be employed in ; not forgetting septennial parliaments, directly against the old Whig principles, which always have been mine.

A gentleman of this kingdom, about three years ago, joined with some others in a fishery here, in the northern parts : They advanced 200*l.* by way of trial : they got men from *Orkney* to cure their fish,

fish, who understood it well. But the vulgar folks of *Ireland* are so lazy and so knavish, that it turned to no account, nor would any body join with them: and so the matter fell, and they lost two thirds of their money. Oppressed beggars are always knaves; and, I believe, there hardly are any other among us. They had rather gain a shilling by knavery, than five pounds by honest dealing. They lost 30,000*l.* a year for ever, in the time of the plague at *Marseilles*, when the *Spaniards* would have bought all their linen from *Ireland*: but the merchants and the weavers sent over such abominable linen, that it was all returned back, or sold for a fourth part of the value. This is our condition, which you may please to pity, but never can mend. I wish you good success with all my heart. I have always loved good projects, but have always found them to miscarry. I am, Sir, with true esteem for your good intentions,

Your most obedient servant,

P. S. I would subscribe my name, if I had not a very bad one; so I leave you to guess it. If I can be of any service to you in this kingdom, I shall be glad you will employ me.

A L A T I N

A

LATIN LETTER

IN THE

GRATTANIAN STYLE:

Written by Dr. SHERIDAN.

LATINITAS GRATTANIANA.

DOMINE,

TU cogitabas quod egi duram rem in intrando
 judicium supra vinculum tuum, et quatuor
 claudendo mortgagias: non potui adjuvare id,
 quoniam eram valde durum positus ei pro num-
 mum. Ego desidero te tenere linguam, et ne ter-
 gum morde me aliquid longior; nam si facis, supra
 meam animam te tundam deorsum primum tempus
 quod occurro te. Est pulchra res quod homo non
 potest rogare pro suo, quin vocas illum nomina, et
 das illi pessimum verbum in ore tuo. Semel magis
 jubeo te tenere linguam, vel potes esse certus quod
 non frangam juramentum. Sum nunciatus quod
 uxor tuus simile sapienti capit magnas libertates
 cum me; profecto illa habuit melior esse quietus,
 vel nunciabo illi suum ac cito ac video illam. Nosco
 valde bene tu potes gignere pecuniam a centum
 manibus,

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manibus, si places; igitur fac festinationem, nam diabolus cape me si famulabor unus dies plus. Sic do te pulchram cautionem aspicere ad teipsum, nam habebo te in carcere ante mensis it circa, si non sum solvitus. Prope est indusium, sed propior est cutis; et charitas incipit apud domum. Habeo novem infantes et uxor; non possum tenere illos supra nihil, et ora habebunt cibum. Sic necessitas habet nullum lex. Omnes hi res sunt satis ostendere te magnus opus in quo sum; ideo dico te in brevi habebo pecuniam quodlibet quadrantem. Sum

Tuus humilis famulus,

BLUNDERORIUS PETTIFOGGARIUS.

Sine me habere lineam vel duo, ut sciam quid dependeam supra.

A L E T-

A L E T T E R

T O

DOCTOR SHERIDAN.

A N G L O - L A T I N.

[As the following is the only piece of the kind that perhaps ever was written ; we doubt not but the Curious and Polite will find some agreeable entertainment in the perusal of it.]

Ill us try figh may Do my nay,

IN vain I vye am new pear am descry bend a late
 in night a tea. Dice ease force an spay row
 hock essay a liquid no vye ake a claw dabble is.
 Tame pufs e'er it pose stack come me a fye low so
 fye a law dabb bitter a tea. East nay ill lay a my
 cuz vest err it a e'er you dye t'us you teague o
 some ; add some mum all tear sock rates, ought a
 wrist I days ? Can toe carr-men I am become,
 here o I come, home e'er I come. Egg o a mow
 tea ; said ease nay S^r does come add tea meet toe
 litter as tun on lay jays, nec aw dire veal is ? Aw
 dye vye tea few is sea a man tame you nigh us pew
 ell lay leap I dice I may, for mow say, said paw

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K

pear

pear I may, faid dive ease may lye us place sea bitt
patt rye vest row.

Codd add raise belly eat pace is at tin net, my
high my nigh may like wet, neck raise awe jike
as no vye. Sat is east aw dye ray a ball I is.
Wrecks bay nay valet, come rage in a eat inn fan
tye bufs, eat aw lice is, pray sip you ay ake witty
ill us try: faid hock egg o nigh hill cur o, come
paw lull'um may a matt; at egg o ill los mine us.
Feel licks fort tea may ah: Sick dice it whore as
I us: In tea jear vye tea seal err risque pur us: I
dame vye day, eat set her a. Dumb spy row, spay
row. Some hew my lime us do mine afs I own
is vest ray.

Vye like us.

P. S. Ray sea pye vest ram ape pist o lamb, quay
est a duck inn many bufs.

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* *John Tutchin*, Esq; † *Daniel de Foe*.

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Socinians. When began to spread in *England*, xii. 236.

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Speech. What the common fluency of it is usually owing to, iii. 279.

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to assist them against the common enemy, 165. In what cases a mysterious skill in government may be thought necessary in them, tho' not so absolutely, 245. For what end mercenary forces are necessary in free states, viii. 65. Maxims to be observed by them when engaged in war, *ibid.* Secrets of state not to be known but by comparing different accounts, xiv. 67.

States General. See *Dutch.*

Stealing. A vice few gentlemen are inclined to, xiv. 195.

Stearne, Dr. John, Dean of *St. Patrick's* (afterwards Bp. of *Dromore*, and from thence translated to *Clogher*). Gave a sum of money for erecting a spire on *St. Patrick's* cathedral, xiv. 147. Some severe imputations charged upon him, by *Dr. Swift*, xvii. 211.

Steele (see *Crisis, Englishman*). Satirized for borrowing wit, and retiring into *Wales*, to save money to pay his pecuniary debts, vii. 109.—[and see *Biographia Britannica*, under *HOADLEY*, where the reader will see, that *Swift's* charge of *imputed wit*, against him, was no more than the prefixing to his *Account of the State of the Roman Catholic Religion throughout the World*, a dedication to the Pope, written by Bp. *Hoadley*, without a name.] Nearly involved in a severe prosecution by publishing the Pretender's declaration, with an answer, xiii. 141. By his continually repeated indiscretions, and a zeal mingled with scurrilities, forfeited all title to lenity, xv. 37.

Incenses

Incensures *Swift*, by charging him with being author of the *Examiners*, when he was no longer concerned in them, xvii. 99—108.

Stella. [Mrs. *Johnson*]. Married to Dr. *Swift*, *Life*, 34. In a declining way, 1727, xviii. 39. Died, *Life*, 45. Two specimens of her poetry, 72, 73. Verses on her birth-day, vi. 115—125. xviii. 2. 32. Verses addressed to her, vi. 186. 238. On her being at *Wood-park*, vii. 42. A receipt to restore her youth, 48. Her *Bons Mots*, xii. 243. Her death and history, xvii. 54.

Stephens (captain). A great refiner of the *English* language, xi. 106.

Stocks. Not such real wealth in the nation as imagined, viii. 6. The standard which guides their price described, xiv. 127.

Stopford (Mr. *James*). His character, x. 256.

Storm. A poem so called, xiv. 292.

Story-telling, qualifications for it, xiii. 255.

Strafford (earl of). Appointed, with the Bp. of *Bristol*, plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, xv. 58. Instructions sent from the ministry, 205. The terms they were directed to demand for the several allies, 209. Those required by *Britain*, 211. Further instructions, 219. Sent for home, to concert matters with the ministry, 226. On his return to *Utrecht*, charged with a commission to the duke of *Ormond*, and another to the deputies of the States, 248. His final instructions, 273. The prudent use made by him and the Bp. of a quarrel between *Mesnager* and *Richteren*, 276.

A doubt arose on the extent of their commission, 284. Sent to *England* for new powers, *ibid.* After assuming the character of ambassador extraordinary, concluded a general peace, 288. Made Knight of the Garter, xiv. 135. See *Bristol*.

Strephon and Chloe. A poem, for which the Dean has been severely censured; though he has exerted his raillery to a laudable purpose, vii. 169.

Struldbrugs (or *Immortals*). A particular description of them, ii. 200.

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Succession. The advocates for it insist much on one argument of little weight, iii. 91. The question whether the people of *England*, convened by their own authority, have power to alter it answered, 96. Of *Hanover*, alledged by *Steele* to be unalterable, at the same time that he pleads for every state having a power of setting aside some branches of the royal line, ix. 36. Thought wrong policy to call in a foreign power to guarantee our succession, 37. 163. That of *Hanover* well secured by several laws, 57. That the legislature should have power to change it, is very useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, 164. Queen *Anne's* right of succession to the crown of *England* denied by *France*, 167.

Sun-beams.

Sun-beams. A project for extracting them out of cucumbers, ii. 170 *. Proposals for a tax to be laid on them, v. 162, 163.

Sunderland (earl of). His character, xv. 53. In the reign of *James II.*, turned papist, and went through the forms of a Heretick converted, xviii. 115.

Superstition. What it is, iv. 225.

Swan (Mr.) Author of two doggrel verses, and a wicked pun, x. 311. xiii. 101.

Swandlingbar (a town in *Ireland*, famous for iron). The derivation of its name, xvii. 49.

Sweden. The liberty of that kingdom destroyed by passive obedience, xvii. 79.

Swift (Mr. *Deane*). Recommended by Dr. *Swift* to Mr. *Pope*, xii. 207. His character, 208. Sir *Charles Wogan's* works now in his possession, xvii. 237.

SWIFT, JONATHAN, descended from a younger branch of an ancient family in *Yorkshire* †, *Life*, i. 2.

1667. Nov. 30. born in *Ireland* after the death of his father, who was an attorney there, and had

* Like that of extracting pardon of sins from papal indulgences; for which purpose as many (some one says) are necessary, as snow-balls to heat an oven.

† The ONLY SON of that family, "his parents having had no other children but a daughter and him," *Life*, 4. And so say the Memoirs of his Life by his kinsman *Deane Swift*, p. 22. And yet in Mr. *Pope's* works, he says himself, he was a YOUNGER SON of a younger branch of that family, vol. ix. lett. xli. He means, I suppose, the younger CHILD of a younger branch, having a sister born before him.

married,

- married, in *England*, *Abigail Erick*, of *Leicestershire*, 4. xvii. 250.
1668. Carried to *Whitehaven*, at a year old, by his nurse, a native of that place, i. 5. xviii. 124.
1670. His mother returned to *Leicester*; but the son sent soon after to *Ireland*, and brought up under the protection of his uncle *Godwin*, a counsellor there, i. 5.
1673. At six years of age, sent to school at *Kilkenny*, 6.
1681. At about fourteen years of age, admitted in the university of *Dublin*, *ibid.*
1685. Denied his bachelor's degree there for insufficiency; but obtained it at length, *speciali gratiâ*, *ibid.*
1688. On the death of his uncle, comes over to his mother at *Leicester*, ii. 7.
1689. Addresses an ode to Sir *William Temple*, vii. 268.
1690. Received into the Patronage of Sir *William Temple*, with whom he staid two years at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, i. 7.
1691. Feb. 11. Suspected of an intention to marry a *Leicester* woman, which he strongly denies, xiv. 219. Asserts that he had, in the space of seven weeks, written, on all manner of subjects, more than perhaps any other man in *England*, *ibid.*
1692. Dispatched by Sir *William Temple* to king *William* at *Kensington*, to explain to him the effect of triennial parliaments; soon after which he

he returned to *Ireland* for the recovery of his health, 8, 9.

June 14. being returned to *England*, goes out *ad eundem* at *Oxford*, having been admitted at *Hart-Hall*, 10.

July 5. Took his master's degree there, *ibid.*

Returns to Sir *William Temple*, who now resided at *Moore-Park*, near *Farnham*, *ibid.*

1694. Thinking himself neglected by his Patron, goes to *Ireland* and takes orders, 11.

Presented by lord *Capel* to the prebend of *Kilroot*; but was soon persuaded by Sir *William Temple* to resign it, and return to him in *England*, 12.

1699. Sir *William Temple* dying, *Swift* presents a memorial to king *William*, reminding him of his promise to promote him to a prebend of *Canterbury* or *Westminster*, but without effect,

13.

Invited by lord *Berkley* to go with him as chaplain and secretary to *Ireland*; but turned out of the latter office, to make room for one *Bush*, *ibid.*

Rejected from being made dean of *Derry*, and presented to the livings of *Laracor* and *Rathbeggin*, *ibid.*

Writes his *Resolutions for Old Age*, xvi. 295.

1701. Invites to *Laracor* Miss *Johnson*, the daughter of Sir *William Temple*'s steward, 15.

Takes his doctor's degree in *Ireland*, and in the following year goes into *England*, 16.

Returning with lord *Berkley*, to *England*, about a year before king *William*'s death, writes *The Con-*

tests

tests and Dissensions of the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome, xv. 19.

From that to 1708, makes frequent excursions from one kingdom to the other, but publishes nothing, *ibid.*

Intended by queen *Anne* for a bishoprick, but obstructed by archbishop *Sharp*, and the dutchess of *Somerset*, i. 17. xiv. 252.

1708-9. *March*. About this time a proposal was made to appoint him bishop of *Virginia*, xii. 110. (See *Virginia*).

Becomes acquainted with Miss *Vanhamrigh*, a merchant's daughter in *London*, and grows by degrees into a kind of preceptor to her, who in time makes proposals of marriage to him, which he could not comply with by reason of his private engagement with Miss *Johnson*; which is the subject of his poem, intituled *Cadenus and Vanessa*, i. 28.

1710. Impowered by the primate of *Ireland* to solicit the queen to exonerate the clergy of *Ireland* from paying the twentieth part of their first-fruits, i. 17. xv. 22. 24. An office executed by him with punctuality and success, though in vain attempted before by two bishops from *Ireland*. (See *First-fruits*).

On this occasion, caressed by secretary *Harley* and his ministry, *ibid.* And equally so by all parties, xiv. 62. 77.

The *Tale of a Tub* published in *London*, xvii. 75. 77.

Assigns

Assigns reasons to the archbishop of *Dublin* for not entering on literary works for the service of the church, xiv. 133.

Never absent from court, from *November* of this year, till 1714, within two months of the queen's death, except about six weeks in *Ireland*, xv. 3. 35.

For those two months, retired to a friend in *Berkshire*, xv. 38. xvii. 249. 252.

Writes there *Free Thoughts on the present State of Affairs*, i. 23. After that, went to *Ireland*, where he resided 12 years, xv. 39. xvii. 249.

1711. Projects a plan of an academy for improving and fixing the *English* language, xiv. 102.

Writes *The Conduct of the Allies*, i. 20.

1712. Receives complimentary presents of a snuff-box, a writing-table, and two pictures, from general *Hill*, lady *Orkney*, and the dutchess of *Ormond*, xvii. 90—96.

Writes at *Windsor*, upon finishing the peace, *The Four last Years of Queen Anne*, i. 31. xv. 34. xvii. 248—254.

1713. Rewarded with the deanry of *Saint Patrick's*, i. 21. xiv. 145. xv. 34.

Preserves an independency even among the great, i. 23.

His munificence, 26.

His political principles, 27. xv. 20.

1714. Offered to write a History of the Reign of *Queen Anne*; and for that purpose requested the office of Historiographer, xv. 5. xvi. 76.

Vanessa, after her mother's death, followed *Swift* to *Ireland*, and, in 1723, pressing him afresh to marriage, extorts from him the secret of his being married to *Stella*, which occasions her death, i. 29. 38.

1716. Marries Miss *Johnson*, the *Stella* of his poems; but never owns her as his wife, or co-habits with her, 34.

1717. Writes the *Plea against taking off the Sacramental Test in Ireland*, xv. 22.

1720. Begins to be considered by the *Irish* as their patriot, i. 39.

Purchases a glebe for the vicarage of *Laracor*, xiv. 158.

1726 and 1727. Was in *London*, when an offer was made him of settling among his friends within twelve miles of it, i. 43.

Upon the news of *Stella's* sickness, returns to *Ireland*; and, on her recovery, to *England* again, *ibid.*

1727. Kissed the hands of king *George II.* and his queen, on their accession to the throne, by whom he was designed to have been sent abroad in some employ, 44.

Returns again to *Ireland*, on the news of *Stella's* last sickness, 45.

After her death, grows a recluse and morose, and describes himself in a *Latin* verse, which has a false quantity in it, and is for that reason the more expressive of the malady he laboured under, 48. vii. 351.

1731. Wrote the *Verses on his own Death*, occasioned by a maxim in *Rochevaulx*, vi. 243.
1732. Receives a polite epistle in verse, with a present of a paper-book finely bound, from *John* earl of *Orrery*, vii. 200.
1741. Grows incapable of conversation, i. 53.
1745. *Octob.* Dies in the 78th year of his age, 56.
- Raillery his talent, which was a bar to his further preferment, xiv. 206.
- His will, xii. 275.
- Inscription on his monument, 276.
- Inscription on a column at *Neale*, in *Ireland*, where annual festivals were instituted to his memory, xiv. 3.
- Inscription on a compartment of his monument in *College Green, Dublin*, with an epigram occasioned by it, 295.
- Inscription under his picture at *Oxford*, 296.
- His sermons. See *Sermons*.
- His prayers. See *Prayers*.
- His epistolary correspondence, xii. 103—228. xiv. 5—180. xvii. 75—274. See *Letters*. Was a constant advocate for the whigs, under the tory administration, xvi. 241. xvii. 183. A great support to poor families, by lending them money without interest, *ibid.* His account of his own behaviour to the earl of *Oxford*, xvii. 116.—Receives memorial presents from several great personages.—Reminds lord treasurer of the promise of his picture, 145. At that lord's death, demands

mands the picture of his son as a legacy, 151. Receives a valuable screen from Mrs. *Pratt*, 156. Upbraids lord *Carteret* for not answering his letter; but afterwards genteely apologizes for his own testiness, 146—150. Testifies his being author of some particular poems, 173. Refuses to go to court, after queen *Anne's* death, till sent for several times, 165. 184. Hopes given, on queen *Anne's* death, of a settlement in *England*, 185.

The ideas which appear in his writings are often coarse, but never obscene; rarely attended with those *double entendre's*, which men of wit generally indulge themselves in. See *his works throughout*.

SWIFTIANA.—Satirists use the publick as pedants do a naughty boy ready horsed for discipline; first expostulate, then plead the necessity of the rod, and conclude every period with a lash, i. 19. Wits are like razors, which are most apt to cut those who use them when they have lost their *edge*, *ibid*. The world soonest provoked to praise by lashes, as men to *love*, 20. A pulpit of rotten wood a double emblem of a fanatic preacher, whose principal qualifications are, his inward light and his head full of maggots; and the two different fates of whose writings are, to be burnt or worm-eaten, 27. Wisdom is a Fox, which, after long hunting, must be *dug* out at last, 30. A Cheese, which, by how much the richer, has the thicker and coarser coat, and its maggots

maggots the best; or like a Sack-posset, in which the deeper you go, it is the sweeter; or a Hen, whose cackling must be valued and considered, because attended with an egg; or a Nut, which, unless chosen with judgment, may cost a tooth, and pay with nothing but a worm, *ibid.* A critick, who reads only to censure, is as barbarous as a judge who should resolve to hang all that came before him, 48. Criticks improve writers, as the *Nauplians* learnt the art of pruning from an ass's browsing their vines, 51. Like a species of asses, formed with horns and replete with gall, 52. Like a serpent in *India*, found among the mountains where jewels grow; which has no teeth to bite, but its vomit, to which it is much addicted, corrupts every thing it touches, 53. A critick in youth will be a critick in old age, and, like a whore and an alderman, never changes his title or his nature, *ibid.* Sets up with as little expence as a taylor, and with like tools and abilities; the taylor's *bell* being the type of a critick's commonplace-book, and his wit and learning are held forth by the *goose*; their *weapons* are near of a size, and as many of the one species go to make a man, as of the other to make a scholar, 54. Their writings called the *mirrors* of learning, and, like the mirrors of the ancients, made of brass, without mercury, *ibid.* The first result of a critick's mind, like the fowler's first aim, the surest, 55. He is carried to the noblest

writers by instinct, as a rat to the best cheese, or a wasp to the fairest fruit, *ibid.* In the perusal of a book, is like a dog at a feast, whose thoughts and stomach are set upon what the guests fling away, and consequently snarls most when there are fewest bones, *ibid.* Men in misfortune are like men in the dark, to whom all colours are alike, 75. Disputants are for the most part like unequal scales, the gravity of one side advancing the lightness of the other, 79. Digressions in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own, and often subdue the natives, or drive them into the most unfruitful corners, 82. Some know books, as they do lords; learn their titles exactly, and then brag of their acquaintance; or by inspecting the index, by which the whole book is governed and turned, like fishes by the tail; *that slippery eel of science being held by it*, *ibid.* Arts are in a flying march, and more easily subdued by attacking them in the rear; and men catch knowledge by throwing their wit on the posteriors of a book, as boys do sparrows, with flinging salt upon their tails, *ibid.* The sciences are found like *Hercules's* oxen, by tracing them backwards; and *old sciences* are unraveled like old stockings, by beginning at the foot, *ibid.* Cant and vision are to the ear and eye what tickling is to the touch, 100. It is with human faculties as with liquors, the lightest will be ever at the top, 108. A fashion-
able

able reader is like a fly, which, when driven from a honey-pot, will immediately, with very good appetite, alight and finish his meal on an excrement, 127. Satire is a glass, wherein beholders discover every body's face but their own, 135. Wit without knowledge is a sort of cream, which gathers in the night to the top, and by a skilful hand may be soon whipped into a froth; but, once scummed away, what appears underneath will be fit for nothing but to be thrown to the hogs, *ibid.* Certain fortune-tellers in *North America* read a man's destiny by peeping into his breech, 188. The absence of reason is usually supplied by some quality fitted to increase our natural vices, as a troubled stream reflects the image of an ill-shapen body not only larger but more distorted, ii. 240. Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost, 287. Opinions, like fashions, descend from those of quality down to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish, iii. 102. A prime genius attempting to write a history in a language, which in a few years will scarce be understood, is like employing an excellent statuary to work upon mouldring stone, 239. In disputes, as in armies, the weaker side endeavour to make the enemy believe them stronger than they really are, 275. The Stoical scheme of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when

we want shoes, 277. Ill company is like a dog, who dirties those most whom he loves best, *ibid.* It is in men as in foils, where sometimes is a vein of gold which the owner knows nothing of, *ibid.* To endeavour to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor, iv. 223. Flowers of rhetorick in sermons, like flowers in corn, pleasant, but prejudicial, 227. Dastardly men, like sorry horses, have but just mettle enough to be mischievous, 228. The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, yet constantly coming in, *ibid.* Old men, like old chronicles, give dull, but true, accounts of times past, 230. Human brutes, like other beasts, are allured by their appetites to their destruction, *ibid.* Honour in a woman's mouth, like an oath in a gamester's, ever most used as their truth is most questioned, 231. He who marries because he can't live chastly is like a man who, to get rid of a few humours, wears a perpetual blister, *ibid.* Praise is like ambergrise; a little whiff is agreeable, but a whole lump held to your nose strikes you down, 233. Some men's wit, like a dark lanthorn, serves their own turn; but is never known either to shine forth before men, or to glorify their father in heaven, 234. The landed gentlemen, upon whose credit the funds were raised during the war, were in the condition of a young heir, out of whose estate a scrivener receives half the rent for interest, and hath

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* Supposed to have been the production of a very eminent Dignitary of the Church.

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